

The Middlesex Journal.

LATHAM & KIMBALL,
EDITORS AND PROPRIETORS.

\$1 50 Per Annum, In Advance.

A Family Paper, devoted to Local Interests.

OFFICE—FOWLE'S BLOCK, MAIN ST.

WOBURN, MASS., APRIL 1, 1854.

VOL. 3.—NO. 25.

MIDDLESEX JOURNAL,

Published every Saturday morning, at the Office, on Main Street, Woburn, by

LATHAM & KIMBALL.

Both gentlemen have been secured to take charge of the different departments of the neighboring towns.

TERMS.

\$1 50 per year, payable in advance; if paid after 6 months, terms \$1 25. No paper discontinued till all arrears are paid.

ADVERTISEMENTS INSERTED AS FOLLOWS:

For a square of 3 lines, 1 year, \$10 00
" " 6 months, \$8 00
Business Cards, 1 year, \$1 00
Small Advertisements, not exceeding 10 lines, \$1 00 for the first insertion.
Special Notices, not exceeding 5 lines, 50c each.

Communications should be addressed to the Editors, at this Office.

The Middlesex Journal PRINTING OFFICE is supplied with new and superior type, and the PROPRIETORS ARE PREPARED TO EXECUTE ALL KINDS OF JOB WORK, IN THE BEST MANNER, AND AT THE SHORTEST NOTICE, ON REASONABLE TERMS.

BUSINESS CARDS.

MARK ALLEN,

Manufacturer of

Rooms at Woburn Machine Shop,
Woburn, Mass.

For various styles of Publishers, respectfully solicited. July 30

W.M. A. MILES,

Successor to Amos Bugbee, 2d.

Dealers in—

READY-MADE CLOTHING,

—AND—

FURNISHING GOODS.

Wade's Block, Woburn,

June 4

EDWARD CASTELL,

Wholesale and retail:

CONFECTORIES,

264 HANOVER STREET,

(Two doors above Richmond street.)

ROTON.

Constantly on hand a large assortment of English, French and American Confectionery, at wholesale and retail, at the lowest cash prices.

* Particular attention given to orders for exportation to the British Provinces.

HENSHAW & PRESCOTT,

Importers and dealers in

DRUGS, PAINTS AND DYES,

Manufacturers of

COPAL VARNISH,

NO. 41 INDIA STREET, BOSTON.

For orders for exportation to the British Provinces will receive prompt attention.

JOHN G. COLE,

PAINTING and GLAZING,

Paper Hanging, Whitewashing and Colouring done in the neatest manner. Ass, Graining and Marbling.

SASHES and BLINDS, of every description.

PAINTS, OIL and GLASS, of the best quality.

Shop first building south of the French Rail-road, dep't. Feb 14. WOBURN, MASS.

HARRIS JOHNSON,

LICENCED AUCTIONEER.

WOBURN, MASS.

Sales of Real and Personal Estate attended to on reasonable terms. Jan 31

THOMAS SLEATER & CO.,

COMMISSION MERCHANTS

Foster's Wharves, BOSTON.

Boots, Shoes, Leather and Merchandise purchased and sold. Orders left at Foster's Wharves, Woburn, will receive attention.

N. WYMAN,

Dealers in—

FOREIGN & DOMESTIC DRY GOODS

No. 8 WADE'S BUILDINGS,

WOBURN.

EDWARD E. COOPER,

Dealers in—

Drugs, Medicines, Chemicals, Dye Stuffs

No. 5 & 6 WADE'S BUILDINGS,

WOBURN.

Medicines delivered at all hours of the day and night. Physicians' prescriptions carefully prepared. Fresh For

sign Leeches constantly on hand

Mar 27 if

LIBBY & BROTHERS,

Wholesale and Retail Dealers in

FOREIGN... AND... DOMESTIC

DRY GOODS,

No. 206 & 208 Hanover Street,

(Under rev. Mr. Street's Church.)

F. F. Libby, BOSTON. S. B. Libby.

Philip Teare,

MERCHANT TAILOR,

KNIGHT'S BUILDING, MAIN STREET, WOBURN.

Garments Cut and Made in the best manner, and warranted to fit.

Dec 12

BATES & GOLDFTHWAIT,

WHOLESALE AND RETAIL DEALERS IN ALL KINDS OF

CARPETINGS,

Broadcloths, Cassimires, Vestings, Tailors' Trimmings, &c.

PLUSHES, DRAB CLOTHS, DAMASKS, &c.,

(FOR CARRIAGE TRIMMING.)

No. 45 Washington Street, BOSTON.

Feb 21

EDWARDS & FAIRBANKS,

STATIONERS,

—AND—

ACCOUNT BOOK MANUFACTURERS,

No. 136 WASHINGTON STREET,

BOSTON.

Importers of English and French Writing, Letter and Note Paper, Envelopes, Writing Parchments, &c.

Oct 18

WILLIAM WINN, JR.,

LICENCED AUCTIONEER,

BURLINGTON, MASS.

Sales of Real and Personal Estate attended to on reasonable terms.

All orders left at this OFFICE, will be promptly attended to.

Oct 18

POETRY.

[For the Journal.]

I WILL BE GOOD.

BY THEKLA—THE RECLUSE.

I will be good, said the little child,
As he sat on his nap's knee and smiled;
And I thank you, para, for this pretty toy,
And all the new year I'll be a good boy.
And I t' will be good, said the little girl,
And she tossed up her hands and threw back a curl;
Then softly she whispered in her mamma's ear,
" Won't mamma be good this happy new year?"

The mother turned pale and faintly smiled—
Says " I'll try to be good my darling child;"
It was gentle reproof and kindly done,
Tough it came from the lips of a little one.
Then a tear was seen in that mother's eye,
And the little girl said, " dear mamma, don't cry."
But the mother felt sad, for in spite made wide,
She wandered away from the path of life.

That night on her knees did that mother pray,
By the side of the couch, where th' infants lay.
Then she vowed a vow, till until life was o'er,
She would walk in the paths of sin no more.
The guardian's angels that hovered there,
Had listened and heard that mother's prayer;
Then imparted to each little child,
The mother still slept, the sleepers smiled.

Hazel Green, 1854.

ORIGINAL.

[For the Journal.]

THE FISHERMAN'S DAUGHTER.

BY PRAIRIE BIRD.

"Tis true, said the good lady Melville to her husband, 'tis too true, Elva Lee is soon to be left alone in this world. I can see a change in her father; he is failing fast. What will become of Elva when he is gone?

The good minister of the parish lifted his head which had been resting upon his hand and turning to his wife said, Elva has told me that she has a friend to flee to, when God saw fit to take home her aged sire. I saw her yesterday, and she assured me she should find all the consolation her sorrowing heart would require in the friend that was ever willing to counsel, direct and keep her.

It was rumoured through the little village of Dewdale that the fisherman was dying. All hearts were made sad by this solemn tale. The old people bowed down their heads and seemed to feel that soon the same sound would fly abroad concerning them, and their voices trembled with fullness as one to the other made mention of fisherman Lee. The middle aged felt sad, and their faces were changed from the look of joy to mourning. The young wept. The days of one they loved were numbered. No more rambles with the fisherman—no tales now would be told them at the cot of the aged man,—no more joy at the cot of the fisherman; the good man was dying.

It was autumn,—the day was drawing close,—the sun was fast sinking behind the hills of Dewdale. A group of villagers were winding their way to the home of Elva Lee. Sadness was depicted on each face. The young people were also first among the many anxious ones that sought to know the facts of the report of Elva's troubles. The little village was already mourning and still the good fisherman was living.

Fisherman Lee retired to Dewdale in the Spring of 1816, after he had passed his sixtieth year, and buffeted the ocean from a lad of twelve. He had buried his good wife ere he left the busy scenes of life, and with Elva his only child, had sought this sweet secluded home, a little walk out of the village of Dewdale. He had always been accustomed to the ocean and could not select a home, even in his old age, where the water was not accessible. And though the ocean lay not before the traveler's eye,—though the roar of the waves were not heard at midnight,—yet near by a sheet of fresh, sweet water, and the fisherman's boat lay rocking upon its bosom.

The group of villagers were now entering the neat walk that led up to the fisherman's cot. All was quiet around. The shade trees near the cot stood still, and the occasional dropping of a leaf from the aged oak was all that disturbed the quietude that reigned around. The neighbors neared the cottage; the door was open, and as they paused before it, the voice of the dying fisherman fell upon their ears,—" Elva, sit near me, child; let not your heart be sad; I have told you of this hour; I have told you I must die. With the falling leaf I silently pass away, without a murmur or complaint, for God is good. With the setting sun I sink to rest. I go to the grave as to my bed. Death has no terror for me; I meet it boldly, knowing that on the resurrection morn I shall have victory over death and the grave. Elva, know, my child, that live as long as you will, you can only go to God as a little child. I am old, you are young; I know your heart is given to God, yet who can tell what sorrow awaiteth one. The future is uncertain, and evil is often nourished in the heart of man, I give you all I possess. The cottage and land is yours. You are the only one left of a large family; all but you, my child, are sleeping in the grave. I go to them, and you will soon follow me. I leave you now, Elva, to your best of Father's, who will never forsake you. He is frail; He is strong. I am here to-day, to-morrow gone; but He is with you always,

and is ever near to guide you through life. Raise me a little now, that I may look upon your sweet face, my child, ere my vision is darkened by the veil of death."

The dying man gazed upon Elva's face for a moment, then falling back upon his pillow closed his eyes, while his lips moved in prayer to God for the loved of his soul. Elva smoothed back the white locks of her aged father, and laying her head upon his breast, received his dying blessing. A sob from some tender heart at the door fell upon Elva's ear, and leaving her father in the care of a nurse she hastened to see the sharers of her grief. She found several of her young friends and those of her father's, all bathed in tears and sobbing aloud. The kindness of the neighbors had been remembered by the fisherman's daughter, and as their voices blended in grief for her, she loved them that wept with her now, those who had so often rejoiced with her in days gone by. One by one they entered and took their farewell of the old fisherman. The season of sadness had come; the happy home was the house of mourning.

A day or two passed and the form of the aged fisherman was laid in the churchyard. Elva returned to the cottage, accompanied by her nurse, and passed most of the night in reading and prayer. In a few days she was left entirely alone, the nurse having previously engaged her services with a family in a neighboring town. " I am now without father or mother, brother or sister," said the fair girl, as she rose from her couch one pleasant morning after the funeral. Then opening the window to admit the fresh morning air, she gazed out upon her flowers that were still blooming, and the birds that warbled among the branches of the trees brought back her wandering thoughts, and she lit her downcast eyes to heaven and said, " I still have a father; He who has given me so many good things will not leave me now; He who noted the sparrows fall will surely care for me. I am not without a father. I have all I can desire." The birds were singing, the flowers were opening their fragrant petals, the balmy air was stealing in at every open window, as Elva Lee was kneeling to offer up her morning sacrifice. She had finished her devotions and was about preparing her breakfast, when a gentle tap on the outer door fell on her ear. Hasting to see who could visit her at such an early hour, she found no other than the good Mr. Melville and wife, who had rambled out upon this lovely morning, with the intention of calling at the cot. Tears fell from Elva's eyes at sight of her father's friends.

" I find you alone this morning," said Mrs. Melville, " you have not been alone here since yesterday morning, have you, Elva?" " Not alone," said the gentle girl, " for He who has preserved me all my life long, has been near, very near me. I have a friend who is dearer to me than earthly joys. I can dispense with everything but His love; He keeps me that I faint not under these severe strokes; He supports me; I feel no good thing is withheld me; He who has taken my dear and only earthly protector, will soon take me. I feel but little of earth's pleasures remain for me; I need no such vanities, for heaven holds my heart. Never alone, my dear Mrs. Melville, my Father is near me; He is great, and still regards the small creature that exists; He supports me; I feel no good thing is withheld me; He who has taken my dear and only earthly protector, will soon take me. I feel but little of earth's pleasures remain for me; I need no such vanities, for heaven holds my heart. Never alone, my dear Mrs. Melville, my Father is near me; He is great, and still regards the small creature that exists; He supports me; I feel no good thing is withheld me; He who has taken my dear and only earthly protector, will soon take me. I feel but little of earth's pleasures remain for me; I need no such vanities, for heaven holds my heart. Never alone, my dear Mrs. Melville, my Father is near me; He is great, and still regards the small creature that exists; He supports me; I feel no good thing is withheld me; He who has taken my dear and only earthly protector, will soon take me. I feel but little of earth's pleasures remain for me; I need no such vanities, for heaven holds my heart. Never alone, my dear Mrs. Melville, my Father is near me; He is great, and still regards the small creature that exists; He supports me; I feel no good thing is withheld me; He who has taken my dear and only earthly protector, will soon take me. I feel but little of earth's pleasures remain for me; I need no such vanities, for heaven holds my heart. Never alone, my dear Mrs. Melville, my Father is near me; He is great, and still regards the small creature that exists; He supports me; I feel no good thing is withheld me; He who has taken my dear and only earthly protector, will soon take me. I feel but little of earth's pleasures remain for me; I need no such vanities, for heaven holds my heart. Never alone, my dear Mrs. Melville, my Father is near me; He is great, and still regards the small creature that exists; He supports me; I feel no good thing is withheld me; He who has taken my dear and only earthly protector, will soon take me. I feel but little of earth's pleasures remain for me; I need no such vanities, for heaven holds my heart. Never alone, my dear Mrs. Melville, my Father is near me; He is great, and still regards the small creature that exists; He supports me; I feel no good thing is withheld

largely in wealth and population since the last census in 1850.

Burlington had a population in 1850 of 547—valuation \$287,868; 5 public schools and 95 scholars. There are 100 persons between the ages of 5 and 15 years, has 2 male and 4 female teachers. This town has increased since the last census.

South Reading had a population in 1850 of 2407—valuation \$755,619; 9 public schools, 537 scholars. There are 447 persons between the ages of 5 and 15 years; has 1 male and 8 female teachers.

Wilmington had a population in 1850 of 876—valuation, \$399,643; 5 public schools, 146 scholars. There are 159 persons between the ages of 5 and 15 years; has 5 female teachers.

The share of the school fund the past year for Woburn was \$171 77; Reading, \$121 48; Stoneham, \$83 44; Winchester, \$48 06; S. Reading, \$93 23; Wilmington, \$26 03; Burlington, \$21 36.

We can find many more items of interest which we may note at a future day. Those we have extracted will be read with interest.

Education is one of the great pillars which sustain the liberty we enjoy; educate the masses, place before them the free schools, encourage the young by kind and persuasive measures, draw them to these free nurseries of learning by mild and familiar language, and the young mind follows its native instinct for knowledge. As the budding rose gently opens by the influence of the sun's bright rays, so the youthful mind progresses under the guidance of its teachers, receiving its impressions from their good or evil examples.

We of New England do not sufficiently appreciate the great value of our system of education. We must go abroad to see the dark side of the picture, in order that we may realize the advantages we possess at home. The world is a wide one,—our own native land covers a large spot, and we imagine because we are surrounded with those blessings, that there may not be any dark spots of ignorance, or uneducated beings on our free soil. But how mistaken. The white school houses of New England, which adorn our villages, from which go forth yearly thousands of her sons and daughters, laden with the rich treasures of education, are not seen in many of the fairest parts of her country; ignorance and its consequences fasten like an incubus on its prosperity, and the wilderness does not blossom as the rose.

Last Sunday at Stoneham, a large stable and shed, 6 tons hay, 1 yoke oxen, 1 cow, and several sheep and swine were burnt to ashes. The shed stood between two stables, one of which was saved in a damaged state. The firemen worked well and seemed determined to conquer.

We find bills reported in the Legislature for a Penny Savings Bank and Gas company in Woburn. Two very good objects—saving the pennies and more light.

We think our readers will not object to our new head, it is neat and will be popular. It is needless for us to praise the general character of the Journal. There it is before you—judge for yourselves—and then—Subscribe.

At the Olio, last Tuesday evening, which we think must have been interesting to all who attended, the first prize was borne off by Chas. S. Parker, and the second by Alfred A. Dow; both very promising young lads, and well deserving these mementoes of their merit.

Thursday last, the flag from the staff on our common hung at half mast, in respect to Jonathan Harrington, the last survivor of the battle of Lexington, who died in the last named town on the 26th inst., at the ripe old age of 95 years, and was buried with the honors of war. He was followed to the grave by a large assemblage of military and the Order of Masons, of whom he was a member. We regret that the crowded state of our columns will not permit us to give a lengthy report of the grand and solemn occasion. We are promised by a venerable friend, who has been familiar with him for many years, with a sketch of his life for our next paper.

Hon. Chas. Sumner will accept thanks for public documents.

We have received the annual town reports of the towns of Andover and Winchester. We shall make some extracts soon.

The following is a short history of a union dissolved in California recently:—

Married Jan 19th, '54. Quarreled Feb. 20th, '54. Petitioned for a divorce filed by plaintiff Feb. 24th, '54. Defendant's answer filed same day. Referee recommended divorce filed Feb. 25. Submitted to the Court same day. Decree rendered and parties divorced Feb. 28th, '54.

Deacon Joseph Otis, died at Norwich on the 11th inst., at the advanced age of 85. He was formerly a merchant in New York, and was highly respected. He was the founder of the Otis Library, in Norwich, and in his will left \$7,000 more for that institution; to the American Board of Foreign Missions, \$3,250; Home Missionary Society, \$3,250; American Tract Society, \$3,250; American Bible Society, \$2,000; Cleveland Seminary, Ohio, \$1,000; Beloit College, Wisconsin, \$2,000; Female Assistance Society, New York, \$1,250; Union Theological Seminary, New York, \$5,000; American Seamen's Society, \$2,500; 2d Congregational Church, Norwich, for the benefit of indigent members, \$1,000; Yale College, \$4,000. [New Haven Palladium.

The Governor of Maine has appointed Thursday, the 12th of April, as the annual F st.

Winchester Department.

To the Readers of the Middlesex Journal:

It was recently announced in the Woburn Journal, that a change was contemplated in the management of that paper, that would have a tendency to increase its circulation in Winchester. Still later, a Prospectus was issued by the proprietors, bearing the same import. We looked upon these communications with pleasure. Such a change, we think, was needed; not only for the interests of the paper itself, but also for the convenience and advantage of our fellow-citizens.

The Woburn Journal has been in existence over two years; but its circulation in Winchester has never exceeded twenty-five or thirty copies per week.

It has been regarded by many as a local affair, and belonging almost exclusively to Woburn. Besides, our facilities for obtaining papers, fresh from Boston, are so numerous, that a paper published here must be made particularly attractive to be circulated at all.

In consequence of its limited circulation, our citizens have never regarded it of very great moment to advertise exclusively in its pages, knowing that but few, beyond the sphere of their daily acquaintances, would ever see such notices. Nor indeed has there been much inducement to contribute to its columns, for but few in Winchester, beside the authors themselves, would ever read such contributions.

It is now proposed to change the name of the paper, to that of the MIDDLESEX JOURNAL, so that it may carry on its very front the impress of being a general circulating medium, devoted to the various interests of all the towns in the county, instead of seeming confined to one or two as heretofore.

It is also proposed to devote a definite space in each paper to the interests of Winchester, in which all communications will be arranged together; thus giving them form, life, and we hope, interest. In like manner, all advertisements will be in columns by themselves, thus appearing in a conspicuous manner, besides being more convenient for reference.

The advantages by the proposed change in this paper will be obvious on a moment's reflection. First: by being circulated in every family in town, as we hope it may, and believe it will be, if properly conducted, it will be a convenient method of conveying to friends and neighbors all the items of local news that may occur during the week; and having a similar organization in other towns, by which their local news will be collected together, it will give us and them all the leading facts and incidents that may be worth knowing.

The Selectmen, on application being made, agreeably to a vote of the town at the annual meeting, immediately delivered the Excelsior Engine into the charge of the company.

The company are now ready to assist our own citizens and our neighboring firemen in extinguishing the devouring element, whenever we may have occasion so to do.

After adopting a code of by-laws for its government, the company organized by the choice of

John R. Cobb, Foreman.

Sullivan Cutter, 1st Asst. Foreman.

Josiah Hovey, 3d Asst. Foreman.

Alvin Taylor, Clerk and Treasurer.

Alfred Norton, O. R. Clark, Alvin Taylor, Directors.

Amos Fawcett, Steward.

The Selectmen, on application being made, agreeably to a vote of the town at the annual meeting, immediately delivered the Excelsior Engine into the charge of the company.

The company are now ready to assist our own citizens and our neighboring firemen in extinguishing the devouring element, whenever we may have occasion so to do.

After adopting a code of by-laws for its government, the company organized by the choice of

John R. Cobb, Foreman.

Sullivan Cutter, 1st Asst. Foreman.

Josiah Hovey, 3d Asst. Foreman.

Alvin Taylor, Clerk and Treasurer.

Alfred Norton, O. R. Clark, Alvin Taylor, Directors.

Amos Fawcett, Steward.

The Selectmen, on application being made, agreeably to a vote of the town at the annual meeting, immediately delivered the Excelsior Engine into the charge of the company.

The company are now ready to assist our own citizens and our neighboring firemen in extinguishing the devouring element, whenever we may have occasion so to do.

After adopting a code of by-laws for its government, the company organized by the choice of

John R. Cobb, Foreman.

Sullivan Cutter, 1st Asst. Foreman.

Josiah Hovey, 3d Asst. Foreman.

Alvin Taylor, Clerk and Treasurer.

Alfred Norton, O. R. Clark, Alvin Taylor, Directors.

Amos Fawcett, Steward.

The Selectmen, on application being made, agreeably to a vote of the town at the annual meeting, immediately delivered the Excelsior Engine into the charge of the company.

The company are now ready to assist our own citizens and our neighboring firemen in extinguishing the devouring element, whenever we may have occasion so to do.

After adopting a code of by-laws for its government, the company organized by the choice of

John R. Cobb, Foreman.

Sullivan Cutter, 1st Asst. Foreman.

Josiah Hovey, 3d Asst. Foreman.

Alvin Taylor, Clerk and Treasurer.

Alfred Norton, O. R. Clark, Alvin Taylor, Directors.

Amos Fawcett, Steward.

The Selectmen, on application being made, agreeably to a vote of the town at the annual meeting, immediately delivered the Excelsior Engine into the charge of the company.

The company are now ready to assist our own citizens and our neighboring firemen in extinguishing the devouring element, whenever we may have occasion so to do.

After adopting a code of by-laws for its government, the company organized by the choice of

John R. Cobb, Foreman.

Sullivan Cutter, 1st Asst. Foreman.

Josiah Hovey, 3d Asst. Foreman.

Alvin Taylor, Clerk and Treasurer.

Alfred Norton, O. R. Clark, Alvin Taylor, Directors.

Amos Fawcett, Steward.

The Selectmen, on application being made, agreeably to a vote of the town at the annual meeting, immediately delivered the Excelsior Engine into the charge of the company.

The company are now ready to assist our own citizens and our neighboring firemen in extinguishing the devouring element, whenever we may have occasion so to do.

After adopting a code of by-laws for its government, the company organized by the choice of

John R. Cobb, Foreman.

Sullivan Cutter, 1st Asst. Foreman.

Josiah Hovey, 3d Asst. Foreman.

Alvin Taylor, Clerk and Treasurer.

Alfred Norton, O. R. Clark, Alvin Taylor, Directors.

Amos Fawcett, Steward.

The Selectmen, on application being made, agreeably to a vote of the town at the annual meeting, immediately delivered the Excelsior Engine into the charge of the company.

The company are now ready to assist our own citizens and our neighboring firemen in extinguishing the devouring element, whenever we may have occasion so to do.

After adopting a code of by-laws for its government, the company organized by the choice of

John R. Cobb, Foreman.

Sullivan Cutter, 1st Asst. Foreman.

Josiah Hovey, 3d Asst. Foreman.

Alvin Taylor, Clerk and Treasurer.

Alfred Norton, O. R. Clark, Alvin Taylor, Directors.

Amos Fawcett, Steward.

The Selectmen, on application being made, agreeably to a vote of the town at the annual meeting, immediately delivered the Excelsior Engine into the charge of the company.

The company are now ready to assist our own citizens and our neighboring firemen in extinguishing the devouring element, whenever we may have occasion so to do.

After adopting a code of by-laws for its government, the company organized by the choice of

John R. Cobb, Foreman.

Sullivan Cutter, 1st Asst. Foreman.

Josiah Hovey, 3d Asst. Foreman.

Alvin Taylor, Clerk and Treasurer.

Alfred Norton, O. R. Clark, Alvin Taylor, Directors.

Amos Fawcett, Steward.

The Selectmen, on application being made, agreeably to a vote of the town at the annual meeting, immediately delivered the Excelsior Engine into the charge of the company.

The company are now ready to assist our own citizens and our neighboring firemen in extinguishing the devouring element, whenever we may have occasion so to do.

After adopting a code of by-laws for its government, the company organized by the choice of

John R. Cobb, Foreman.

Sullivan Cutter, 1st Asst. Foreman.

Josiah Hovey, 3d Asst. Foreman.

Alvin Taylor, Clerk and Treasurer.

Alfred Norton, O. R. Clark, Alvin Taylor, Directors.

Amos Fawcett, Steward.

The Selectmen, on application being made, agreeably to a vote of the town at the annual meeting, immediately delivered the Excelsior Engine into the charge of the company.

The company are now ready to assist our own citizens and our neighboring firemen in extinguishing the devouring element, whenever we may have occasion so to do.

After adopting a code of by-laws for its government, the company organized by the choice of

John R. Cobb, Foreman.

Sullivan Cutter, 1st Asst. Foreman.

Josiah Hovey, 3d Asst. Foreman.

Alvin Taylor, Clerk and Treasurer.

Alfred Norton, O. R. Clark, Alvin Taylor, Directors.

Amos Fawcett, Steward.

The Selectmen, on application being made, agreeably to a vote of the town at the annual meeting, immediately delivered the Excelsior Engine into the charge of the company.

The company are now ready to assist our own citizens and our neighboring firemen in extinguishing the devouring element, whenever we may have occasion so to do.

After adopting a code of by-laws for its government, the company organized by the choice of

John R. Cobb, Foreman.

Sullivan Cutter, 1st Asst. Foreman.

Josiah Hovey, 3d Asst. Foreman.

Alvin Taylor, Clerk and Treasurer.

Alfred Norton, O. R. Clark, Alvin Taylor, Directors.

185 POETRY.

SONG FOR THE POULTRY-YARD.

Lesbia hath some Cochlin Chi-
ns, the fowls of most superior breeding;
Every one too fat to fly,
So constantly she keeps them feeding.
Daily wakened by their crows,
At some precocious hour she rises,
And while their breakfast forth she throws.
Her pets she thus apostrophizes:
"O my lot, in China, dear—
I mean expensive—Cochlin dear;
Not hens lay
One egg a day,
But you lay too, my Cochlin China!"

Lesbia longed to see the show
Held i'ly in the street called Baker,
And so informed me too,
That I length was glad to take her.
Curious breeds there were on view,
"Silver-penciled!" "golden-breasted!"
"Double-combed!" I noted too,
(I'd much prefer them double-breasted!)
And there we o' Cochlin China here,
Vandy coo' Cochlin China;
Chicks we've heard
By ducks are reared,
But surely good rear Cochlin China!

—London Punch.

AGRICULTURE.

"He who by the plough would thrive,
Himself must either toil or drive."

DAIRY PRODUCTS.

At a recent Agricultural Meeting at the State House, in Boston, the subject of the dairy was discussed. It is an important subject for our farmers, and we give the opinions of practical farmers, on the best cows for the dairy, with the manner of feeding. We shall give more of them hereafter. Of foreign breeds of cows, Mr. J. C. Gray said the Alderneys possessed many desirable qualities as milkers, although not handsome animals, not so good as some others, on account of their leanness,—and alluded to some specimens of this variety owned by the State Agricultural Society, which yield much richer milk than any other stock.

Having been used in private practice with great success, and failing to do its work—it is now given to the public with the following undoubted evidence (one of many) of its successful results.

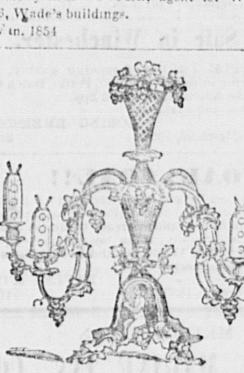
From Matthew Hale Smith, Esq., member of the Suffolk Bar, Boston, Nov. 1, 1853.

Messrs. EASTMAN & CO., Gentlemen—I have long been afflicted with the headache and pain in my head, and have made many remedies without benefit. Your "Sick Headache Remedy" was not only effective, and though I had but little faith in it, I gave it a trial.

I found great relief from its use, and often, infestations, while suffering great pain. I have, since I tried it, been free from headache, at any previous time for many months, and it has been a most comfortable relief.

My medicine is simple, agreeable to take, interfering with none of the duties of life, and must, I think, be universally adopted.

MATTHEW HALE SMITH.
For sale by E. COOPER, agent for Woburn, Nos 5 and 6, Wade's buildings.



DR. H. SPALDING.

BURE MANUFACTURER OF

PORTER'S PATENT COMPOSITION

BURNING FLUID.

—Also—

Superior Camphene and Alcohol.

MANUFACTURER OF AND DEALER IN

Fluid and Oil Chandlers,

ASTRAL, HANGING AND SIDE LAMPS,

Portable and Study Lamps of every description,

Girandoles, Candelabra, and Half Lanterns,

China and Terra-Cotta Vases, Colognes,

Cards Receivers, &c. Also,

Gloves, Shades, Glass Prismis,

every article pertaining to the Lamp Department

WHOLESALE AND RETAIL.

NOS. 8 AND 9 TRIMONT ROW,

(Opposite the Head of Hanover St.)

BOSTON.

OPENING OF THE

CENTRAL HOUSE, WOBURN.

THE subscriber would respectfully inform his friends and the public generally, that he has opened the well-known house, formerly kept by Mr. Simon Young, (late proprietor of the "New Englander") on the most favorable terms, and in the BEST STYLE. It has been thoroughly cleaned, and furnished with new and fashionable furniture I am immediately contiguous to the Woburn Branch Depot, and is centrally located, easily accessible to the most of the citizens, and consulting the wishes and studying the count of guests. The accommodation for permanent and transient boarders will be found ample and elegant, and special parties can be accommodated in the most prompt and satisfactory manner. A good many visitors have come in with the same for balls and parties, furnished through with new fixtures.

Also a good Library Stable is attached to the premises, open to all.

JOSEPH POCORN.

BED BUG POISON!

THIS preparation, besides constituting the only infallible exterminator of these troublesome and disgusting insects which infest beds and head-boards, is likewise the most convenient of applications of all others that are used. Quicksilver, Brown Soap, Mortarial Ointment, &c., &c. It has only to be applied with a feather to exert them and to effectually drive them away.

Prepared and sold, wholesale and retail, by

EDW. E. COOPER,

Apothecary, No. 5 and 6 Wade's buildings,

May 14.

FOWLER & WELLS & CO'S.,

PHYSILOGICAL ROOMS,

132 Washington St., Boston.

PROFESSIONAL Examinations with charts or written descriptions of character, are furnished at all hours, including directions as to suitable occupations, the diseases in which they are congenital companions for life, the use and faults of various articles, &c.

ALSO, all books on Physiology, Pathology, Water Cure, Photography, Psychology and kindred subjects, for wholesale and retail.

The best time for grafting the apple is in

spring when the buds are beginning to swell;

the scions for grafting having been cut a few weeks previously, and kept in a moist cool place, or in a box of damp moss in a cool cellar,

so as to be neither shrivelled or water soaked.

Grafts may be cut and inserted the same day,

if the buds are not swollen much. (Country

Gentlemen.

The best time for grafting the apple is in

spring when the buds are beginning to swell;

the scions for grafting having been cut a few weeks previously, and kept in a moist cool

place, or in a box of damp moss in a cool cellar,

so as to be neither shrivelled or water soaked.

Grafts may be cut and inserted the same day,

if the buds are not swollen much. (Country

Gentlemen.

The best time for grafting the apple is in

spring when the buds are beginning to swell;

the scions for grafting having been cut a few weeks previously, and kept in a moist cool

place, or in a box of damp moss in a cool cellar,

so as to be neither shrivelled or water soaked.

Grafts may be cut and inserted the same day,

if the buds are not swollen much. (Country

Gentlemen.

The best time for grafting the apple is in

spring when the buds are beginning to swell;

the scions for grafting having been cut a few weeks previously, and kept in a moist cool

place, or in a box of damp moss in a cool cellar,

so as to be neither shrivelled or water soaked.

Grafts may be cut and inserted the same day,

if the buds are not swollen much. (Country

Gentlemen.

The best time for grafting the apple is in

spring when the buds are beginning to swell;

the scions for grafting having been cut a few weeks previously, and kept in a moist cool

place, or in a box of damp moss in a cool cellar,

so as to be neither shrivelled or water soaked.

Grafts may be cut and inserted the same day,

if the buds are not swollen much. (Country

Gentlemen.

The best time for grafting the apple is in

spring when the buds are beginning to swell;

the scions for grafting having been cut a few weeks previously, and kept in a moist cool

place, or in a box of damp moss in a cool cellar,

so as to be neither shrivelled or water soaked.

Grafts may be cut and inserted the same day,

if the buds are not swollen much. (Country

Gentlemen.

The best time for grafting the apple is in

spring when the buds are beginning to swell;

the scions for grafting having been cut a few weeks previously, and kept in a moist cool

place, or in a box of damp moss in a cool cellar,

so as to be neither shrivelled or water soaked.

Grafts may be cut and inserted the same day,

if the buds are not swollen much. (Country

Gentlemen.

The best time for grafting the apple is in

spring when the buds are beginning to swell;

the scions for grafting having been cut a few weeks previously, and kept in a moist cool

place, or in a box of damp moss in a cool cellar,

so as to be neither shrivelled or water soaked.

Grafts may be cut and inserted the same day,

if the buds are not swollen much. (Country

Gentlemen.

The best time for grafting the apple is in

spring when the buds are beginning to swell;

the scions for grafting having been cut a few weeks previously, and kept in a moist cool

place, or in a box of damp moss in a cool cellar,

so as to be neither shrivelled or water soaked.

Grafts may be cut and inserted the same day,

if the buds are not swollen much. (Country

Gentlemen.

The best time for grafting the apple is in

spring when the buds are beginning to swell;

the scions for grafting having been cut a few weeks previously, and kept in a moist cool

place, or in a box of damp moss in a cool cellar,

so as to be neither shrivelled or water soaked.

Grafts may be cut and inserted the same day,

if the buds are not swollen much. (Country

Gentlemen.

The best time for grafting the apple is in

spring when the buds are beginning to swell;

the scions for grafting having been cut a few weeks previously, and kept in a moist cool

place, or in a box of damp moss in a cool cellar,

so as to be neither shrivelled or water soaked.

Grafts may be cut and inserted the same day,

if the buds are not swollen much. (Country

Gentlemen.

The best time for grafting the apple is in

spring when the buds are beginning to swell;

the scions for grafting having been cut a few weeks previously, and kept in a moist cool

place, or in a box of damp moss in a cool cellar,

so as to be neither shrivelled or water soaked.

Grafts may be cut and inserted the same day,

if the buds are not swollen much. (Country

Gentlemen.

The best time for grafting the apple is in

spring when the buds are beginning to swell;

the scions for grafting having been cut a few weeks previously, and kept in a moist cool

place, or in a box of damp moss in a cool cellar,

so as to be neither shrivelled or water soaked.

Grafts may be cut and inserted the same day,

if the buds are not swollen much. (Country

Gentlemen.

The Middlesex Journal.

LATHAM & KIMBALL,
EDITORS AND PROPRIETORS.

A Family Paper, devoted to Local Interests.

OFFICE—FOWLE'S BLOCK, MAIN ST.

\$1.50 Per Annum, in Advance.
Single Copies, Four Cents.

MIDDLESEX JOURNAL,
Published every Saturday morning, at the Office, on Main
Street, Woburn, by

LATHAM & KIMBALL.

Asst. Editors:
Winchester—By a combination of gentlemen.
Stoneham—J. COOKER, Esq. and REV. MR. WHITCOMB.
Reading—Rev. WHITING and EBENEZER.

TERMS.
\$1.50 per year, payable in advance; if paid after 6
months, terms \$1.75. No paper discontinued, till all
arrears are paid.

ADVERTISEMENTS INSERTED AS FOLLOWS:

For a square of 13 lines, 1 year.....\$10.00

" " " " 6 months.....\$6.00

Business Cards, 1 year.....\$6.00

Small Advertisements, not exceeding 10 lines, \$1.00 for
the first insertion.

Special Notices, not exceeding 8 lines, 50c. each.

Communications should be addressed to the Editors,
at this Office.

The Middlesex Journal PRINTING OFFICE is
SUPPLIED WITH NEW AND SUPERIOR TYPE, AND THE
PROPRIETORS ARE PREPARED TO EXECUTE ALL KINDS
OF JOB WORK, IN THE BEST MANNER, AND AT
THE SHORTEST NOTICE, ON REASONABLE TERMS.

BUSINESS CARDS.

A. E. THOMPSON,
DEALER IN
American and Foreign
DRY GOODS,

West India Goods,
FLOUR and GRAIN,

Crockery and Hardware,
PAPER HANGINGS,

Paints, Oils, &c., &c.

NO. 3 WADE'S BLOCK, WOBURN.
Woburn, April 1, 1854—1 year.

AUGUSTUS ROUNDY,
DEALER IN
Boots, Shoes, and Rubbers,
Corner of Main and Railroad streets,
WOBURN, MASS.

April 1, 1854.

CONVERSE & Co.,
WOBURN AND
BOSTON R. R.
EXPRESS.

5 TRIPS DAILY.
OFFICES: 10 Court Square, Boston,
R. R. Depot, Woburn Centre,
Orders for Goods, Packages, &c., promptly executed
Particular attention given to collecting and paying Notes
Drafts, Bills, &c.

DR. SCALES,
HOMEOPATHIC PHYSICIAN,
HAS removed back to his former residence on Pleasant street, in the three story house, second door from Court street, where he may be found ready to attend to his friends and patrons as heretofore.
Woburn, Jan. 6, 1854.

SCOTCH PLAID SHAWLS.
CHANDLER & CO.

Have received a handsome assortment of
SCOTCH LONG & SQUARE SHAWLS.
Of fine texture, and in new and beautiful patterns.
Sale at

No. 6 & 8 Summer Street, Boston,
Nov. 6, 1854.

HUNTING & EATON,
EATING HOUSE,
No. 27 NORTH MARKET STREET,
HERMAN HUNTING, BOSTON

Opposite Marcus Eaton, BOSTON

Hot meals at all hours of the day.

Isaac Babbitt's Celebrated
TOILET SOAPS AND CREAMS

BECK & CO., PROPRIETORS
No. 120 Washington street, Boston.

General agents for BOSTON CHEMICAL WASH

ING POWDER, manufacturers and Dealers in choice

Perfumery, Hair Oils, and Hair Dyes.

July 9th

O. LAPPEN & CO.,
(Successors to P. Dickinson & Co.)

WHOLESALE DEALERS IN

WOODEN WARE,

Rattans, Cane Poles, Brooms, Mats, Baskets, Willow

Ware, Riddles, Sieves, Wire Sates, &c., &c.

NO. 26 DOGUE SQUARE, BOSTON.

Orders for exportation to any part of the world
will receive prompt attention.

O. LAPPEN, J. LAPPEN, J. S. BRIDGMAN,
Jan 21

ff

MENZIES & WHITE.

DEALERS IN—

FOREIGN & DOMESTIC DRY GOODS

371 Washington Street,

Next Door to the "Adams House," BOSTON

GENTS

H. H. WHITE

One Price, All Representations Warranted

an 24

ly

WM. A. MILES,

(Successor to Amos Bugbee, 2d.)

DEALER IN—

READY-MADE CLOTHING,

—AND—

FURNISHING GOODS,

Wade's Block, Woburn,

June 4 ff

Philip Teare,

MERCHANT TAILOR,

KNIGHT'S BUILDING, MAIN STREET, WOBURN.

Garnets Cut and Made in the best manner, and
warranted to fit.

Philip Teare,

MERCHANT TAILOR,

KNIGHT'S BUILDING, MAIN STREET, WOBURN.

Garnets Cut and Made in the best manner, and
warranted to fit.

WILLIAM WINN, JR.,

LICENSED AUCTIONEER,

BURLINGTON, MASS.

Sales of Real and Personal Estate attended to on rea-

sonable terms.

All orders left at this OFFICE, will be promptly at-

tended to.

ff

JOHN MILLER,

NORTH WOBURN, MASS.

BELL HANGER,

AND DEALER IN

WEATHER STRIPS, DOOR PLATES, &c.

All Orders left at Woburn Book Store, promptly at

ended to

ff

ff</p

MIDDLESEX JOURNAL, SATURDAY, APRIL 8, 1854.

Middlesex Journal.

WOBURN, SATURDAY, APRIL 8, 1854.

AGENTS.

North Woburn—MESSRS. NICHOLS, WINN & CO.
Winchester—DR. DAVID YOUNGMAN.
Stoneham—MR. E. T. WHITIER.
Reading—MR. THOS. RICHARDSON.
Travelling Agent—GEORGE THOMPSON.

EDITORIAL.

FAST DAY.

This was one of the glorious days of Spring, as unlike a day of tears and sackcloth, as it could be. Having the fear of the "Governor" before our eyes, we, of course did all we could to preserve a quiet, solemn aspect.

But after all, it is hard work to cry if you want to laugh or to fast if you are hungry. Perhaps no person in the world knows better how to "keep fast," than a poor, half-starved editor, and there is reason enough to keep it, merely knows, with everything you want to eat at such a ruinous price; but for all that it was no go, we didn't feel like fast in one sense or another, and we didn't see on Thursday a great many people who did. But all this by-the-by. Our people have come to look upon Fast day as a sort of holiday, and although some of our good people go to church, yet a great many more go to ride, and we don't know as we can help it. Although we have been at some little pains to ascertain how many went without their dinner on Fast day, the result of our enquiries is exceedingly meagre and unsatisfactory. We are not quite sure but one unfortunate fellow did this, but with him it was rather a necessity than a virtue, for he had nothing to eat.

The amount of the whole is that people nowadays are given to *fasting*, but not in the sense exactly the Governor designed. We ride fast, eat fast, sleep fast and live fast. A great many spend fast, and some few hold fast—all they can get. At any rate, we are bound to have a good time, and as fourth of July does not come but once a year, and the Governor exhorts us not to work on Fast Day, what better can we do than to endeavor to enjoy ourselves, even by the very dignified process of trying to catch a pig with a very greasy tail? All honor to the stern old Puritans who set apart a day for fasting, humiliation and prayer. But the sons are as unlike them, as our circumstances are unlike theirs. Could there be found any rule by which the character of the day could be changed a little and Thanksgiving come twice a year, the day being set apart a day of feasting and public rejoicing, we doubt whether the executive proclamation would be so generally disregarded.

Newspapers vs. Middlesex Journal.

It is a trite saying that "reading makes the full man, writing the *exact* man and speaking the *ready man*." Now to the first of these wise sayings would we call the attention of all patrons and friends. Are you a reading man, and do you judiciously select your matter from books and periodicals of the present age? then we predict that you will become "full" men, prepared to receive and digest intellectual nutriment, fortified against the frequent attacks of disguised error, in whatever garb it may come.

To all lovers of wholesome, pure, unadulterated truth—truth unalloyed by political wrangling or party factions, we offer you our human attributes, the MIDDLESEX JOURNAL. This, the offspring of honest labor, we present you, hoping you may deem it worthy of your kind sympathies; thus proving that the efforts of its authors is not altogether "Loves labor lost." Will not the kind readers in this, our admirable Woburn, lend each a shoulder to the wheel, co-operating with friends and neighbors of adjoining towns to render our Journal one of acknowledged interest and profit. The citizens of Woburn have gained much credit abroad for open-hearted public spirit; will you not lay open your patronage and sustain this your local and home Journal? Not long since we saw an honest son of Ireland depositing a letter within the box of the postoffice; feeling in great haste for its immediate deliverance, he inscribed upon its back the following—"Please hasten the delay of this letter." Now we hope that unlike the author of the above, you will rather hasten the immediate circulation of our humble messenger, and may it bring joy and peace within each family circle. Reading starts with open arms to receive it, while Winchester bids fair to become its nursing mother. Come bids, come all,—subscribe for the Journal. Mutual co-operation and joint effort will establish a newspaper in Middlesex County worthy of its high name.

High School Examination.

A notice of the examination of this school, which took place March 24, should have been given in our paper of last week. Circumstances over which we had no control prevented this, but we are happy to lay the following before our readers this week, which has been kindly furnished us by a friend.

The examination of the High School under the instruction of Wm. A. Stone, Esq., took place in the Grammar Schoolhouse on Friday, 24th ult. The examination was conducted under the direction of the chairman of the School Committee, J. P. Converse, Esq., and revealed a degree of thoroughness as well as proficiency alike commendable both to pupils and teacher. The examination was continued all day, and though our present limits forbid as extended a notice of the exercises of the several classes as we could wish, we cannot refrain from expressing the pleasure with which we listened to some of them.

The exercise in English grammar, in the construction and analyzing of sentences, showed a most thorough training and familiar

Stoneham Department.

To the people of Stoneham and vicinity:

The present is indeed a *progressive* age, an age of advancement and improvement. This we learn not only from the "manifest destiny" of the Anglo Saxon race in general, and the striking "signs of the times" the world over, but from the recent change of the Woburn Journal into the *Middlesex Journal*. And although the publication thereof, in its new form, commenced April 1, we feel assured that no one is *April footed* by it.

The enterprising proprietors of this weekly journal, which we believe is destined to be greeted more and more warmly at numerous fairsides within and beyond the County of Middlesex, can now truthfully say with the poet:

"No pent up Utica contracts our powers,
But the whole" of this great country "is ours."

The circulation and influences of the paper are not hereafter to be limited so exclusively to the locality of Woburn, but to reach at least all adjoining towns, and assist in bringing about a better acquaintance, and in uniting the inhabitants of these several places in closer and stronger ties of reciprocal friendship, fellow-sympathy, and endearing brotherhood.

Citizens of Stoneham! will you "put in for a share" in this "good cause," and bestow upon the new project contemplated a portion of your generous patronage, both in the advertising department, and in a column or more of reading matter from week to week? Will you give both the home and foreign contributors a cordial welcome to your own hearts and the hearts of your children? We wait not breathlessly, but anxiously, your response.

In addition to Woburn, Reading, South Reading and Winchester, a column should be secured for Melrose and Medford, as we hope will be the case, making an enlargement of the paper necessary. STONEHAM, geographically and territorially at least, will occupy a central position among the towns thus represented. Let us not be like an iceberg, to chill our warm-hearted and much esteemed neighbors all around us, but like a radiating point of light and heat, of truth and love. Let us, if possible, stand among the first and foremost in every wholesome movement, every moral enterprise of the day.

This column for the present week is filled up by two of your number who are all unused to composing editorials. And we would not monopolize in future the space kindly allotted to friends in Stoneham, but hope that correspondents will be inserted from those among us who "hold the pens of ready writers," whether lawyers, ministers, physicians, merchants, mechanics, farmers, or fast, but not least, the *ladies*. Especially let teachers of our schools communicate of their knowledge not only to the pupils under their charge, but, in brief articles for the press, to the public at large. "Thus giving, we're gainers,—dispensing, we're blest."

Our annual April meeting took place Monday. Several new streets have been laid out and accepted by the town. A committee was chosen to consider the building of a new fire engine house. The present place of the company being deemed by the firemen as totally unfit for housing the implements of the fire department, and wanting in some of the most essential qualities and conveniences—the accommodation and comforts of the firemen. We hope this important arm of our common preservation will be fully considered by the committee, and the necessary appropriations be cheerfully granted by our citizens. It is no sinecure to perform well the duties of a fireman, to run at a moment's warning and work with unremitting energy from one to five hours in the midst of flame and smoke in hot weather or cold. None can appreciate better such exertions than those who have witnessed the devouring elements licking up and sweeping away in dust and ashes the beauty of cherished homes, and the labor of many a long year. We say, look to it and see that these men are cared for. The town has appropriated from twenty-three to twenty-five hundred dollars for the use of schools the ensuing year, and established a high school for the entire year. A vote was passed, instructing the police officers and constables to enforce the provisions of the law for the suppression of the sale of intoxicating liquors. We are glad to see it, and hope every other town will do likewise, so long as the law remains upon our statute book. Quite a spirited discussion arose upon the subject of taxing dogs. A committee was chosen and instructed to report a code of by-laws directing the assessors to assess a tax upon all dogs, "without regard to age or sex." A very large number of dogs are kept in town, to the great inconvenience and danger of the public at large. We can see no good reason that any man may keep a travelling nuisance, to the alarm and terror of our law abiding people. If a dog is of any real value to its owner, let him keep it with the same care he would his swine, or any other domestic animal. A considerable amount of other business was brought before the town and disposed of.

A CARD.

Many, many thanks to the liberal-hearted ladies of Stoneham, who feeling, as they say, that "in view of the increased expenses of living, their pastor ought to have increased pay for his services," have, by a voluntary subscription among themselves, added one hundred dollars to his salary. May God bless abundantly and reward everlasting "those women who have labored with me in the gospel;" and may others, by their praise-worthy example, be "provoked to love and good works."

W. C. WHITCOMB.

April, 1854.

[For the Journal.]

The enterprise of Messrs. Latham and Kimball, in publishing a newspaper in our town, we hope will be fully appreciated. The advantages, both to individuals and the general welfare of the town, are too apparent in the minds of a business community, to need argument to prove them so. Stoneham may challenge competition with any town in Middlesex county, in the rapid increase in population and business. As a shoe manufacturing town, its manufacturers are sought after by purchasers from nearly every State in the Union. As a place for a young and industrious mechanic, even the golden fields of California present no more substantial inducements than do the workshops at almost every corner of our streets. The net daily wages of such range from \$1.25 to \$2.50 per day. For the investment of capital a rich harvest is presented to the capitalist, from twelve to forty percent in common dwellings and places of business, and the demand for such even outstrips the supply at that.

Taxes are now as low as in any town in the county. To our citizens we say, encourage this enterprise, for in beneficial results it will contribute more to your interest than that of the proprietors.

Winchester Department.

Written for the Journal.

MUSIC—No. 1.

Music is a term which embodies our loftiest conceptions of all those pleasures, which arise from the combination and harmony of sounds.

In its practice men have been engaged of every grade and condition; from those possessed of the highest order of intellect, down to the self-taught shepherd-boy, who sings in solitude his own mountain lays. By its spells have been subdued natures of every description, from the spotless infant, to the raving maniac. To no age or condition of life are its influences unknown. It is the constant attendant of youth and gaiety, and also of old age and sobriety. It serves for mirth, and it serves for sorrow. Its strains are heard in war and they are heard in peace. They are heard among the uncivilized natives of the forest, and among the polished nations of civilization. In the rural retreats of the country, and in the crowded haunts of the city; at home and abroad; on earth and in heaven; and we believe the music of that better world, is kindred with our own, only of purer and more exalted strains.

The name, *Music*, is generally supposed to be derived from the Greek *mousa*, a muse. Hence the expression, the art of the muses, including both poetry and eloquence; as the Greeks attributed to them the invention of it. Others derive the name from the Egyptian word *moyis*, meaning water. Because, say they, music was invented, or at least improved near the marshes of the river Nile, and this invention, or improvement, was occasioned by the wind blowing through the reeds which grew there in great abundance, and of which their instruments were first made. Others, again, suppose that the first ideas of music, were derived from the warbling of the birds. But however plausible these, and numerous other theories, with regard to the origin of music may be, it seems most reasonable to attribute its origin to man, since musical intonation is the natural result of joyous emotions, and since, it is found, that wherever there is speech there is also song.

Its existence, therefore, must have been coeval with our race, having had its origin in the garden of Eden. We read that at the creation, "The morning stars sang together, and all the sons of God shouted for joy." It would be unreasonable, indeed, to suppose that our first parents were the only silent listeners amid that universal singing and rejoicing. No, it would not be a great stretch of the imagination to suppose, that, in that happy day, they, too, heard the loud symphonies of heaven, and catching the enlivening strains raised their united voices, in loud and lofty songs, and sent the echo back to heaven.

Its practice has been universal. It has been known and employed, in some form or another, by all nations, classes, and degrees of men, from the creation of the world to the present time. 'Tis true, little is known of music before the flood, yet from a remark in Genesis, we should attribute the invention of musical instruments to Jubal, a descendant of Cain; and from other similar passages, we learn that music, vocal and instrumental, was employed in the social and religious festivities of all nations, during all the earlier ages of the world.

[TO BE CONTINUED.]

Extract from the Report of the School Committee.

"We think we may speak of a decided improvement in the schools of the town, during the past year. There have been, in some of the schools at least, a more thorough discipline and a higher standard of scholarship. The Committee have felt it to be of the first importance that order should be maintained in school, and have labored, in the selection of teachers, as well as by direct personal effort, to this end. We are sorry to say, however, that the Committee have not always been sustained in this thing. Parents have in some cases taken sides with the scholar, and against the teacher. This we consider to be a very unwise, not to say censorious, course. Better is it that a child should suffer unjustly, than that a spirit of insubordination should be cherished within him. He will soon recover from the effects of the whipping, however severe; but this spirit once implanted can never be got out of him. It will grow with his growth, until it shall come wholly to possess him. It will make him a bad citizen,

Reading Department.

[For the Journal.]

Proverbs and current familiar quotations are most of them coincident with our experience, and commend themselves to common sense views of daily life. Let us, in reference to a recent record, mention two of them. "Republies are ungrateful." "Man's inhumanity to man makes countless thousands weep." Now see the exemplification of these in the Boston *Daily Evening Traveller*, of March 31, first page, sixth column, where, in the face of high heaven, we see recorded the funeral of the last survivor of the battle of Lexington.

Now, Messrs. Editors, does not this record more than sustain the household sayings quoted above? To think of *burying* the last survivor of that significant contest, of that day, by which all the other days of our glorious revolution were influenced! How atrocious! Will not the land cry out on such a deed?

But seriously, shall not from this, and many similar atrocities committed daily on paper, arise other contests, wordy wars, the weapons of which being only the tongues and pens of the philologists will not slay men, though they may smite and sting them. H. E. B.

We met this story some years ago and were so much interested that we took pen and copied it, making such alterations and condensations as we thought best, and greatly reducing the length of the tale. This we did to please our children, to whom we read it, to their great amusement and delight. We laid it aside, and now reproduce it for "our children" who read this paper. It is taken from the *Asiatic Journal*, and shows some singular customs and states of society. B.

THE LOST CHILD.—A Chinese Story.
There lived in China a farmer of some distinction and property. He married an amiable and beautiful lady—but although they were very happy in each other, they mourned because heaven denied them children; and what are the sun and moon without stars? or a garden without flowers?

They attributed their misfortune, at length, to something unlucky about their dwelling, and by the direction of "the spirits" they erected a small chamber outside their dwelling, and here a child is born to them, having a remarkable congenital mark. From this time our hero goes by the name of Little Chamber, or Yin Seon Low.

At three years of age, the child, while out to play, is lost—all search is fruitless—he returns no more. A tiger had carried off cattle of late, and, no doubt, the child also. The father's friends and neighbors strive to comfort him—he may still hope for issue, or take wife of a second rank. After "wearing his mouth out" in prayer, to no purpose, he is advised to adopt a child, but he refuses for many reasons, but chiefly because it can never become essentially like his own, but would soon become master of my house and wealth, as constantly happens with adopted children, and I who have acquired my property by my blood and sweat, will not give it away. I will first find a child who has a true affection for me—my heart shall be satisfied only by evidence that I have really secured it. These scruples they cannot overcome. One day he said to his wife, "Chusan, this people, knowing that my property is rich and thick, and that I have not yet chosen a son, will dissemble and deceive me; I will go to another country, and search by land and water for a son, for ten thousand to one I may meet the lucky man, who, showing a sincere heart toward me, I can then adopt on my return; is not this a good plan?" Chusan assents, and gets ready his "travelling plums" (luggage.) He first disguises himself with ragged clothes, an old cap, coarse leather shoes, like a laborer or goatherd, and looks very like one who wishes to sell himself for a slave. All who meet him expostulate, you are old, not fit for a servant or a tutor. He replies, "True, I am old and unuseful, spoiled for a servant or a tutor, but I can seek some wealthy orphan to whom I can act in the capacity of a father, regulate his expenses and administer his household for him." They regard this only as the speech of an "oily mouth," and no one will buy him. He then procures a roll of cotton and writes an advertisement, on portions of it, as follows:—

"We call the attention of our new subscribers to Dr. Clough's card. He has proved himself to be one of the most successful operators in the city of Boston. He is both thorough and careful, to which many of the citizens of Woburn can testify. His whole set of teeth seem almost to rival nature both in beauty and utility. He administers ether and chloroform for the purpose of extracting teeth with great judiciousness and success.

We learn that Warren Academy opened on Wednesday last with flattering prospects. About 40 pupils were present at the first morning session. Much praise is due to Mr. Ladd for his untiring efforts in building up this worthy old institution. He is a thorough, kind and practical teacher. We are glad to know that he receives some encouragement from the patronage of his friends.

A correspondant to the Cleveland Plain Dealer, writing from Waukesha County, Wisconsin, tells the following tragical tale:—

"A farmer sold a yoke of oxen to an individual in the neighborhood, and received his pay in paper money. The man who had purchased the oxen being in a hurry to start off, requested the farmer to assist in yoking them. He accordingly went to the yard, leaving the money lying on the table. On his return to the house, he found his little child had taken the money from the table, and was in the act of kindling the fire in the stove with it. From the impulse of the moment, he hit the child a slap on the side of the head, so hard as to knock it over, and in its fall it struck its head against the stove with such force as to break its skull.

"The mother, who was in the act of washing a small child in a tub of water, in an adjoining room, on hearing the fracas, dropped the child and ran to the room whence the noise proceeded, and was so much terrified at what she there beheld, that she forgot the little child in the tub for a time, and upon her return to the room found the little one drowned! The husband, after a few moments reviewing the scene before him, seeing two of his own children dead, without further reflection, took down his gun and blew his own brains out!"

"Read J. H. Cooper's advertisement. The articles he manufactures,—Polish, for restoring Furniture; Cuticle, Blacking, &c., are all that they are recommended. We know, for we have tried them.

"See Chandler & Co.'s advertisement for American and Foreign Dry Goods.

MIDDLESEX JOURNAL, SATURDAY, APRIL 8, 1854.

the bargain is finished. The people, astonished, gaze with open mouths and staring eyes, exclaiming, "They must be gods or devils!"

Seon Low departs with him, thinking, "Is he a married man?" They enter a large house and after seating him, the son performs the four reverences, enquires his name and place of residence. Seon Low, fearful of deception, returns a "hasty and muddy answer," gives a false name and neighboring city, and asks all about the young man. His name is Yaonke, of the tribe of Chin, an orphan, without relations, had journeyed with a cloth merchant for some years, had saved from his salary and was now in business for himself, as a cloth broker, and twenty-two years of age and unmarried. He had often desired to offer himself to some one as a son, but feared his motives would be suspected, which could not now be the case as he is ready to take Seon Low's name. This the other declines and so he is the person bought, will take the young man's name. He wishes, in reality, to conceal his own, till he has looked into the young man's business and character. When he is satisfied and about to confess who he is, news arrives of the rebellion, and that hostile forces had arrived at Nankin, and soldiers were swarming like bees. He proposes to his son to shut up shop and travel till more peaceful times. But the young man objects and urges the risk and famine to which it would subject his father. The old man's heart is melted. He reveals that he is a man of wealth. The next morning they hire a junk and embark. Yin Seon Low now enquires of Yaonke, why he had not married, who replies, that he had so intended, but wished to know his father's wishes. "When I know whom you have chosen I may then decide whether it is best to send an espousal present."

"I will not deceive my father," replied Yaonke; "it is Fuh-wang-tsze, my old master's daughter. He is very wealthy and has objected on account of my poverty, but will now surely consent!" "If so," said Yin Seon Low, "just give a look when you arrive at Hankow." He then directed the boat to stop,—the clamor of the other passengers was so great, however, that he was compelled, since he could do no better, to give to Yaonke, silver to the amount of about one hundred ounces of gold and send him on to arrange his espousal, while he hastened home to prepare for his reception. In half an hour the boat proceeded some 8 or 10 miles, to the great annoyance of Yin Seon Low who had forgotten to tell him his true name and abode and desired to be put on shore to do so, but could only write the direction he had taken.

Yaonke hastened to Fuh-wang-tsze's house; but things were greatly changed; no face of a woman was to be seen. During the turbulent state of the kingdom, banditti and bands of plundering soldiers had sprung up, who made prisoners of all women, without respect to age, and carried them off in boats, and it was not known what direction they had taken. In despair, Yaonke embarked for Youen-yang-pi; after a day's sail he arrived at a horse-ford and found some soldiers towing a boat who had opened a hong for the sale of women. He resolved to see these women and entered the hong to make a purchase. But the soldiers, apprehensive that when their faces are shown, the sprightly and sleek only would be chosen, and the ugly ones be left unsold. They therefore put them in sacks, like fish, or rather covered their faces in a cloth bag and sold them all at one price, old and ugly, young and beautiful. Yaonke, having missed his wife and having plenty of money, hopes to find her among these. He enters the hong, bargains for one, and seeing through a seam in one sack a cloud of snowy drapery, purchases the lady. She turns out a venerable matron of sixty, to the rillery of the seller. He perceives that her countenance is pleasant; she is not of inferior condition; a benevolent glow is at his heart. "I have purchased a father, and a good bargain it was; may I not take this woman home for my father's wife?"

He at once proposes to adopt her as his mother, bows to her and gets food for her, takes his own clothes to shelter her from the cold, and consoles her as much as possible. In gratitude she tells him there is one among the captives "a beauty capable of destroying the age," and virtuous as well as beautiful, and who has in her sleeve something which she will not part with, about a cubit long,—he finds and buys her; she is the lost sheep, and had his old jasper cubit, by which he measured cloth, and which he had given her as a keepsake, and with which she would not part for a moment. He embarks, and hurries on to the false direction which had been given him. But his father had put up placards, correcting his former false direction; but this only perplexed Yaonke, fearing some trick. The old lady seeing this says, "my dwelling-place is not far distant, and I have at home a husband and no child; if you will bring me home we may live together. Having no remedy Yaonke agreed; as he approached the locality he saw a man on the bank, looking toward the boat and shouting "is that my son Yaonke's boat?" Yaonke landed in astonishment; the old lady, equally astonished, cried, "that is my husband's voice." They recognize each other and embrace in transports. She had been carried off by the soldiers. They enter the house and sit down; the old man tells Yaonke how he had a child, and that it was devoured by a tiger; that it was born in that chamber which he now delivers over to him and his wife to reside in. They go up into the bed-room, and Yaonke as soon as he entered, glanced at the door, windows, screen, tables, and furniture and not a little astonished exclaimed to Seon Low and his wife: "The chamber of this cottage is certainly my dwelling; in my dreams I have constantly seen it, and if any place is my home it is certainly this." "How can this be?" they exclaimed. "All these things I have often seen

in my dreams. In that chest are my playthings, a clay horse and man, a hammer and such like, and I feel, as it were, transported from the land of dreams to the same place under the clear blue sky." They exclaimed "You are our own child, escaped from the tiger. You must have been carried off by a kidnapper of boys, and sold." But to dispel all doubts, they examine the congenital mark, and are all convinced, and rejoice together. From this identifying mark the family derives its name, which is handed down to the period of Che Che, of the ruling dynasty.

Graham for April.—One of his best numbers. It is full of excellent reading, and is a gem which every one should possess.

Peterson's Magazine for April is as usual, very entertaining, with some excellent engagings.

Lady's Book for April.—Godey is certainly ahead of every publication as yet. This number is one of the richest we have seen, and it does him great credit.

Parlor Magazine for March, published in Cincinnati. An improved number, and full of good reading, a good evidence of increasing support, and it is deserving of it.

Lynn Weekly Reporter.—We like this new paper. It is neat, and judging from this number, will be well conducted. We wish it succeeds.

Gleason's Pictorial is received, and is as brilliant as ever. Take it.

DIED.

"And what's a life? the flourishing array
Of the proud summer meadow, which to day
Wears her green plush, and is tomorrow hay."

At Wenham, 29th inst., Miss Ennec Lamen, 86.

Special Notices.

NOTICE.
Dr. PIPER will Lecture before the Working Men's Association on Tuesday evening next, 10th inst., in the Methodist Chapel, to commence at a quarter before 8 o'clock. The public are respectfully invited to attend. Per order, G. L. HUNT, Secretary, April 8, 1854.

Administrator's Sale

— O F —

REAL ESTATE

WILL be sold at Public Auction, on Friday, the 28th day of April next, at 5 o'clock, P. M., on the premises, all the real estate of the late Elijah E. Fess, deceased, situated on Lexington street, about a half a mile from the village of Woburn, in said town.

Said Real Estate consists of about 3 of an acre of land with house and good well of water thereon, and is well supplied with choice fruit trees situated on the south side of the street. About 100 feet of land are also laid out, suitable for a house & lot, with a shop thereon in the immediate vicinity of good schools, churches, post-office and branch railroad depot, and affords a favorable opportunity for getting up a good location in the pleasant village of Woburn. Sale to be made by auctioneers by a mortgage, and will be sold subject to such claim.

MOSES J. PERSONS, Admin'r.

Woburn, April 8, 1854.—3w.

Notice to Road Makers.

THE filling and grading of that portion of Pleasant street, between the bridge and the corner of the hill, will be let at Public Auction, with premises to the highest bidder, on Tuesday, April 11, at 5 o'clock, P. M. The same is to be built in accordance with the plan and order of the County Commissioners, and to their and the Selectmen's directions.

Those who may be had to the plan and order above-mentioned at the office of the Town Clerk.

JOSHUA E. LITTLEFIELD, Selectmen.

JOHN JOHNSON, Jr., of

JOHN FLANDERS, Woburn, April 8, 1854.—4t.

<p

The Middlesex Journal.

LATHAM & KIMBALL,
EDITORS AND PROPRIETORS.

\$1.50 Per Annum, in Advance.
Single Copies, Four Cents.

A Family Paper, devoted to Local Interests.

OFFICE—FOWLE'S BLOCK, MAIN STREET.

WOBURN, MASS., APRIL 15, 1854.

Volume 3—Number 27.

MIDDLESEX JOURNAL,
Published every Saturday morning, at the Office, on Main
Street, Woburn, by

LATHAM & KIMBALL

Ass't. Editors:

Winchester—By a combination of gentlemen.
Woburn—J. CROOKER, Esq., and Rev. Mr. WHITCOMB.
Reading—Rev. WHITING and BEECHER.

TERMS:

\$1.50 per year, payable in advance; if paid after 6
months, terms \$1.25. No paper discontinued, till all
arrangements are paid.

ADVERTISEMENTS INSERTED AS FOLLOWS:

For a square of 13 lines, 1 year, \$10.00.
" " 6 months, \$6.00.
Business Cards, 1 year, \$1.00.
Small Advertisements, not exceeding 10 lines, \$1.00 for
the first insertion.

Special Notices, not exceeding 8 lines, 50c. each.
Communications should be addressed to the Editors,
at this Office.

THE MIDDLESEX JOURNAL PRINTING OFFICE IS
SUPPLIED WITH NEW AND SUPERIOR TYPE, AND THE
PROPRIETORS ARE PREPARED TO EXECUTE ALL KINDS
OF JOB WORK, IN THE BEST MANNER, AND AT
THE SHORTEST NOTICE, ON REASONABLE TERMS.

BUSINESS CARDS.

Chas. S. Parker,
BILLS OF ALL KINDS
Circulated and Posted.
Can be found at this office.

C. BURNHAM,
REAL ESTATE BROKER,
No. 10 State Street, Boston.

Real Estate Bought, Sold, and Exchanged—Houses Let,
Mortgages Negotiated, &c.
April 8, 1854—ff

J. C. CROOKER,
ATTORNEY AT LAW
STONEHAM, MASS.
April 8, 1854—ff

A. E. THOMPSON,
DEALER IN
American and Foreign
DRY GOODS,
West India Goods,
FLOUR and GRAIN,
Crockery and Hardware,
PAPER HANGINGS,
PAINTS, OILS, &c., &c.
NO. 3 WADE'S BLOCK, WOBURN.

Woburn, April 1, 1854—1 year.

AUGUSTUS ROUNDY,
DEALER IN
Boots, Shoes, and Rubbers,
Corner of Main and Railroad streets,
WOBURN, MASS.

April 1, 1854. bty

JOHN G. COLE,
PAINTING and GLAZING,
Paper Trimming, Whitewashing and Coloring done in the
neatest manner. Also, Gilding and Marbling.

SASHES and BLINDS, of every description, furnished.

PAINTS, OIL and GLASS, of the best quality.

Show room building South of the Branch Railroad depot,
Feb 14. MAIN St., WOBURN.

HARRIS JOHNSON,
LICENCED AUCTIONEER.

WOBURN, MASS.

Sales of Real and Personal Estate attended to on rea-
sonable terms.

jan 31

EDWARD CASTELL,
Wholesale and retail

CONFECTONER,
264 HANOVER STREET,
Two doors above Richmond street.)

BOSTON.

Constantly on hand a large assortment of English,
French and American Confectionery, at wholesale and
retail, at the lowest cash prices.

* Particular attention given to orders for exportation
to the British Provinces.

HENSHAW & PRESCOTT,
Importers and dealers in

DRUGS, PAINTS and DYES,

Manufacturers of

COPAL VARNISH,

NO. 41 INDIA STREET, BOSTON.

Orders for exportation to the British Provinces will
receive prompt attention.

jan 7—1854—ff

CONVERSE & CO.,
WOBURN AND
BOSTON R. R.
EXPRESS,
5 TRIPS DAILY

OFFICES: 1. B. & D. Depot, Woburn Centre.

Orders for Goods, Packets, &c., will be promptly ex-
ecuted. Particular attention given to collecting and paying Notes
Drafts, Bills, &c.

DR. SCALES,
HOMEOPATHIC PHYSICIAN.

Has removed back to his former residence on Pleasant
street, in the three story house, second door
east from Court street, where he may be found ready to
attend to his friends and patrons as heretofore.

Woburn, Jan. 6, 1854. 3m

SCOTCH PLAID SHAWLS.

CHANDLER & CO.

Have received a handsome assortment of

SCOTCH LONG & SQUARE SHAWLS.

Fine texture, and in new and beautiful patterns. For
Sale at

Nos. 6 & 8 Summer Street, Boston.

NOV. 18 ff

N. WYMAN,
DEALER IN

FOREIGN & DOMESTIC DRY GOODS

No. 8 Wade's Building, WOBURN.

OCT 18 ff

Clocks! Clocks!! Clocks!!!

JUST received a lot of Brass Clocks, which will be
sold low and warranted. Prices from \$1 to \$10.

W. M. WESTON.

EDWARD E. COOPER,
— DEALER IN —
Drugs, Fancy Goods,
Medicines, Perfumery,
Chemicals, Dyestuffs

Nos. 5 & 6 Wade's Building,
WOBURN.

Medicines delivered at all hours of the day and night.
Physicians' prescriptions carefully prepared. Fresh For
eign Leeches constantly on hand.

TERMS:

\$1.50 per year, payable in advance; if paid after 6
months, terms \$1.25. No paper discontinued, till all
arrangements are paid.

ADVERTISEMENTS INSERTED AS FOLLOWS:

For a square of 13 lines, 1 year, \$10.00.
" " 6 months, \$6.00.
Business Cards, 1 year, \$1.00.
Small Advertisements, not exceeding 10 lines, \$1.00 for
the first insertion.

Special Notices, not exceeding 8 lines, 50c. each.

Communications should be addressed to the Editors,
at this Office.

THE MIDDLESEX JOURNAL PRINTING OFFICE IS
SUPPLIED WITH NEW AND SUPERIOR TYPE, AND THE
PROPRIETORS ARE PREPARED TO EXECUTE ALL KINDS
OF JOB WORK, IN THE BEST MANNER, AND AT
THE SHORTEST NOTICE, ON REASONABLE TERMS.

NO. 45 Washington Street, Boston
feb 21

ff

BATES & GOLDTHWAITE,
WHOLESALE AND RETAIL DEALERS IN ALL KINDS OF
CARPETINGS,

Brocade, Casmere, Festings, Tullers' Trimmings, &
PLUSHES, DRAB CLOTHS, DAMASKS, &c.,
(FOR CARRIAGE TRIMMINGS.)

No. 45 Washington Street, Boston

ff

HUNTING & EATON,
EATING HOUSE,

No. 37 North Market Street,

HERMAN HUNTING, BOSTON

ff

Hot meals at all hours of the day.

ff

ISAAC BABBITT'S CELEBRATED
TOILET SOAPS AND CREAMS

BECK & CO., PROPRIETORS

No. 129 Washington Street, Boston.

General agents for BOSTON CHEMICAL WASH
DRY POWDER, manufacturers and dealers in choice
Perfumery, Hair Oils, and Hair Dyes.

July 9 ff

O. LAPPEN & CO.,
Successors to P. Dickinson & Co.

WHOLESALE DEALERS IN

WOODEN WARE,

Rattans, Cane Poles, Brooms, Mats, Baskets, Willow
Ware, Riddles, Sieves, Wire Sacs, &c., &c.

NO. 26 DOCK SQUARE, BOSTON.

ff

Orders for exportation to any part of the world
will receive prompt attention.

O. LAPPEN, J. S. BRIDGEMAN

Jan 21

ff

MENZIES & WHITE,
DEALERS IN

FOREIGN & DOMESTIC DRY GOODS

371 Washington Street,

Next Door to the "Adams House,"

BOSTON

ff

One Price, All Representations Warranted

an 24

ly

W. M. A. MILES,
Successor to Amos Bugbee, 2d.

ff

READY-MADE CLOTHING,
ff

FURNISHING GOODS,
Wade's Block, Woburn,

June 4 ff

ff

PHILIP TEARE,
MERCHANT TAILOR,

KNIGHT'S BUILDING, MAIN STREET, WOBURN.

Garments Cut and Made in the best manner, and
warranted to fit.

ff

WILLIAM WINN, JR.,
LICENCED AUCTIONEER,

BURLINGTON, MASS.

Sales of Real and Personal Estate attended to on rea-
sonable terms.

ff

All orders left at this OFFICE, will be promptly at-
tended to

ff

EAYRS & FAIRBANKS,
STATIONERS,
ff

ACCOUNT BOOK MANUFACTURERS,

No. 136 Washington Street,

BOSTON.

ff

Importers of English and French Writing, Letter and
Note Paper, Envelopes, Writing Parchments, &c., &c.

ff

MOREY & OBER,
(Successors to Smith, Ober & Co.)

MANUFACTURERS OF

BLOCK TIN AND BRITANNIA,

AND DEALERS IN GLASS & JAPANN WARE,

Nos. 2 & 3 Haverhill St., BOSTON.

Manufacture and have on hand at Wholesale and
Retail, a full assortment of the above articles, or
make to order at short notice. Also, Repair
all kinds of the above wares

ff

WON'T CONTEND.—A cross-grained,
sulky man, too crooked by nature to keep
still, went over to his neighbor, Mr. F——,
a remarkably cool, calm, non-resistant, and
addressed him thus:

"That piece of fence over there is mine,
and you shan't have it."

"Why?" replied Mr. F——, "suppose
we leave it to any lawyer you shall choose?"

"I won't leave it to any lawyer," said the
other.

"Well," continued Mr. F——, "shall we leave it to any four men in the village that
you shall select?"

"No, I shall have the fence."

At not all discomposed, Mr. F——, said:

"Well, neighbor, then I shall leave it to
yourself to say to whom it does belong,
whether to you or to me."

Struck dumb by the appeal, the wrathful
man turned away, saying:

"I won't have anything to do with a man
that won't contend for his own rights."

"ff" We understand that the proposed new
cent is to be

Middlesex Journal.

WOBURN, SATURDAY, APR. 15, 1854.

AGENTS.

North Woburn—MESSRS. NICHOLS, WINS & CO.
Winchester—Dr. DAVID YOUNGMAN.
Stoneham—Mr. E. T. WHITFIELD.
Reading—Mr. THOMAS RICHARDSON.
Travelling Agent—GEORGE THOMPSON.

EDITORIAL.

PUBLIC MANNERS.

There are many who seem to be aware that some improvement is needed in the public *manners*, but far too little attention is bestowed upon the public *manners*. Under this term we mean to include that deportment which should be observed in the street, in the lecture-room, in all places of public assembling, in the cars, and wherever we may be brought together in the daily business and routine of life. The idea is by far too common, that the courtesies of polite and polished life should be confined to the drawing-room and the *parlor*; far too common is it that these polite manners are a sort of constraint, to be dispensed with in what is called the rough and tumble of life. This is a sad mistake. Boorish manners are not allowable anywhere, and most defective must his politeness be, who, under any circumstances, can lay by the gentleman to act the clown.

Least of all should this be deemed allowable in public places. There are certain rights which a man may be supposed to enjoy in private and in moments of relaxation, *that among these can never be reckoned the right to act unworthy and to demean himself*; but in public there is something due to others as well as ourselves. A cigar, which a man may enjoy when it interferes with the rights of no other, becomes a questionable indulgence in the street, an offence in the lecture-room or the cars. There are times when to sing, to whistle, or to whisper, may be very innocent amusements; but *we have no right to enjoy ourselves at the expense of others*. We almost daily see individuals do that in public which they would pronounce most indecorous in the select circle, and which argues either a consciousness of superlative self-importance, or a criminal disregard of the feelings of others, either of which is alike inconsistent with the character of a true gentleman.

It is a mistake to suppose a man loses his individuality and responsibility because he is but one of an assembly or a crowd. If under this impression he lays by the character of a gentleman, there is reason to fear that his conduct at other times is under an irksome restraint, if it be not downright hypocrisies. Not so should the amenities and courtesies of life sit upon us. A gentleman should be one to the manor born, governed ever by a true self-respect, and naturally, from impulse, as well as principle, respecting the rights of others. He should be a gentleman by habit, strengthened so and confirmed as not easily to be laid by like a garment, and never suffering him to fall under the suspicion of vulgarity or ill-breeding.

There is no place where a polite, courteous and gentlemanly deportment can be dispensed with. It is becoming in public, it is no less graceful at home. The domestic circle should feel its influence, that children, who so soon reflect such influences, may not bear the evidence of its neglect abroad. The conduct of boys in public places, is but too sad evidence of a necessity of reform in this matter. There was reverence for those older than ourselves, and the rights of others, inculcated in former times now sadly neglected. Boorish, vulgar, unpardonable habits are now being strengthened in youth, which the regrets of riper years may not avail to correct.

Let parents remember this; and let our young people remember that if they would ever exercise *wholly* the rights of republican citizens, they must early cherish a reverence for those rights. Thoughtlessness and sport can be no excuse for ungenteel conduct and palpable disregard for another's comfort and rights. If there is manifest impropriety in loud talking or whispering in company, or in church, is there less impropriety in the same conduct in the lecture-room, or in any assembly of citizens gathered for public business? We commend this matter to the notice of those whom it concerns.

CONSOLIDATION.—A great question is soon to be agitated in old Middlesex. It is said that the Committee of the Legislature have decided to report a bill in favor of annexing Charlestown to Boston. Such a move would doubtless seem to be for the advantage of the metropolitan, since Charlestown has, it is said, one eighth of all the taxable property of Middlesex, and Boston will thus get back again a goodly number of citizens who have removed out of town. But will not our neighbors a *round* Bunker Hill object to such a process of absorption? Has old Middlesex no voice in a matter which so vitally affects her interests?

There may be good reason why Boston should desire union with the cities which surround her, but we doubt whether the interests of those cities require the change. Annexation is a great word now—days, and there is no doubt that this is a growing country, but we are hardly yet in the condition of a conquered province, and not so poor as to wish to *sell* any of our territory. When the proper time comes we may have a word or two more to say on this subject.

QUERY. Do the bakers know that flour has fallen somewhat below the starvation prices of the past few months? We ask for information merely. For the comfort of family men we would just state that large quantities of flour are reported *en route* for market, and the prospect is that we shall be able to get something to eat before long.

SPRING IMPROVEMENTS. We are pleased to note the indications of brushing up which between the fair opening of spring. Some of our neighbors have been putting a new coat of paint upon their buildings, whereby their appearance is decidedly improved. These things, trivial as they may seem, are not without their influence as well as meaning. While Dame Nature is preparing her dress of green and bright flowers, let us greet her bright coming by such removing of rubbish and other preparation as we may be able. Let us plant flowers and train vines, for their influence is healthful both to the eye and heart.

THE FOURTH OF JULY—is coming, boys. In little more than two months there will be ringing of bells, the waving of flags, and exploding of any quantity of Indian crackers. Shall we not have a reunion of all the Woburn boys and a general celebration on the occasion? Who says hurrah for a good time on the Fourth of July, oration, dinner, procession, and all that? We should like to know the minds of our people, that the requisite preparations may be commenced, and that our boys at a distance may have a chance to get home. What say, gentlemen, shall we have such a celebration?

ED The Nebraska Bill formed the theme of a vast number of discourses on Fast Day. Senator Douglass and his adherents and abettors in this matter may find that, in assailing the *clergymen* of New England, they have aroused a power which will not down at their bidding. This Nebraska Bill has been most unfortunate from the beginning, first, in provoking a contest which else would not have arisen, and next, in attempting to stifle protests and appeals which thus have been called forth.

VERD.—The bill which recently passed the Legislature of New York prohibiting the sale of intoxicating drinks. The message of Gov. Seymour is a strong document and sets forth in a clear manner his objections to the bill, the chief of which lie against the right of search and seizure, making suspected persons witnesses against themselves, the mere evidence upon which conviction may be secured, and the severity of other provisions, making its execution as a law doubtful and difficult.

ALAS! POOR TRAY!—It will be seen that decided measures are to be adopted with reference to the members of the canine family who have taken up their residence among us. All vagrant puppies are forthwith to be despatched, a price being set upon each head. All others are to be taxed and muzzled that they may keep the peace of the Commonwealth. Those interested will, of course, take notice. We beg leave to suggest whether this slaughtering of unprotected puppies does not come legitimately under the notice of the Humane Society. How far the muzzling process may be considered an outrage on the freedom of speech, we leave it for casuists to determine. Can anybody inform us as to the state of the sausage market?

ED We are happy to record the liberal spirit in which the earnest solicitations of our citizens were met on the part of the Railroad company. The accommodation which is thus furnished our citizens will be duly appreciated by them, and we have no hesitation in saying that the Directors will find their own advantage in this liberal policy. Some essential changes have been made in the evening as well as morning trains, notice of which will be found in another column.

ED An unsuccessful attempt was made to set fire to the Universalist meeting-house in Cambridgeport, on Saturday evening last.

ED The first of a line of steamers between Genoa and New York, sailed from the former port on the 23rd ult.

ED Our thanks to Hons. Edward Everett and Chas. Sumner for public documents received.

ED A mad dog was killed in North Woburn on Thursday last.

ED A special committee of the Legislature have reported Wednesday next: the day of adjournment of that body.

ED Proceedings of the Town Meeting, Woburn, will be given in our next.

There was a grand gathering of the sons and daughters of Vermont at Lowell on Wednesday night. There were delegations present from Boston. Speeches, a supper and a ball, were the entertainments of the occasion. Among the letters and toasts sent by Vermonters who were not present, was the following from Saxe:—

ED Vermont—Famous for the production of four great staples, namely, men, women, maple sugar, and horses.

The first are strong—the last are fleet; The second and third are exceedingly sweet; And all uncommonly “hard to beat.”

ED Our readers are requested to examine the advertisement of Messrs. Chandler & Co., in this day's paper. Messrs. C. & Co. are among the most successful importers in the city, occupying a beautiful and spacious store, and are now exhibiting to crowds of customers one of the most desirable and extensive assortments of rich goods, ever offered to the public. Strangers, visiting the city, will be richly repaid by a call upon this gentlemanly and enterprising firm.

An opinion was given in the Supreme Court Monday morning in a case involving the sum of seventeen dollars, which was decided against the bringer of the suit. Judge Metcalf remarked that it had been before the Court for four years.

The following are the ages of the principal sovereigns: Her Majesty Queen Victoria, 34; the King of Wurtemburg, 71; the King of the Belgians, 62; the King of Prussia, 57; the Emperor of Russia, 56; the King of Sweden and Norway, 53; the King of Denmark, 44; Louis Napoleon, 44; the King of the two Sicilies and the King of Bavaria, 40; the King of Hanover, 33; the Sultan, 30; the Emperor of Austria, 28.

Reading Department.

Reading School Report.

In public affairs, few things are so pleasing as tokens of improvement. Doing better, is at once an incentive and a reward. This school report impresses us with that pleasurable thought. The schools of the town—those precious springs, out of which the streams, watering all good things among us, do flow—have, according to this report, a slight lustre of amendment, which spreads an interest over the farbearing descriptions given of them by the Committee. An upward movement is, on the whole, ascribed to the educational processes of the year. The six districts have had in service seventeen different teachers in the course of the year. Three or four of the instructors have been employed through the year; about as many have been vanquished on the field, and a brief epitaph by the kind-hearted committee is all that survives them. A few stand forth in worthy eminence. The report sticks a feather here and there in a cap with rather more good will than practised elegance, and very civilly parcels out that *pluribus* little praise, which kindness is apt to bestow, fatally, upon scanty merit.

It is hard work to “keep school.” There is not enough charity among us for school teachers. They have to mend, patch up and tinker, the spoiled and spoiling tempers and wills sent to them by spoilt fathers and mothers, whose children's characters, in all cases, are little images of their own. It is no play-job to do that. We always claim kind judgment for teachers. But, we charge too, that many, all unfit for the business, are yearly set about it. This report has lamentable evidence of that. Several of those *epitaphed* here had plainly better have been at the other end of the school house; the desk was no place for them. This evil the town is blamable for, in part, as it comes mainly from the non-republican practice of district officers, instead of a general committee for the town. In no other respects are the great interests of the town exposed to the caprices of a mere neighborhood choice. All other town officers are chosen for the town,—the general interests of the whole are put in their hands. “The greatest good of the greatest number” is made the will for selectmen and assessors, &c.; but our plan of school districts sets in place of that, the *greatest good of our district, as one individual understands it*. So it happens that many more fledglings in the business, fill the places—an impartial central committee could easily fill with meritorious competence. But—“our great grandfather wore wooden shoes, and who is this prating about calf-skin and India rubber for shoes?” “These new notions!”

South Reading Department.

To the Readers of the Middlesex Journal.

ED At the annual Town Meeting in South Reading, March 6, 1854, the following is among the business transacted:

Elected, Hon. Lilley Eaton, *Moderator*.

Edward Mansfield, *Town Clerk*.

Madison Sweetser, *Treasurer and Collector*.

Lilley Eaton, E. M. Walton, and N. P. Colburn, *Selectmen*. The Selectmen were chosen Assessors and Overseers of the Poor.

School Committee—John S. March, B. F. Tweed, P. H. Sweetser, Joshua Walton, D. W. Phillips, Jonas Cowley and Ellis Wiley.

Constables—Daniel Norcross, and Henry L. Eaton.

Voted to raise \$2800 for the support of schools, and \$3500 for ordinary town charges.

Voted to raise \$2000 for the support of highways and side-walks, and that a sum not exceeding one-half be expended for sidewalks.

Spirited resolutions were almost unanimously passed, protesting against the repeal of the Missouri Compromise, in relation to Nebraska. The warrant contained 24 articles, all of which were acted upon and disposed of during the 7 hours of session. Considering the great amount of business transacted, the meeting was remarkably quiet, harmonious and pleasant.

[For the Journal.]

Town Schools in South Reading.

The Spring term of all the schools commences this day, under the following teachers:

High School, Frederic A. Sawyer; Senior Centre, Miss Amanda Snow; Middle do., Miss Mary J. Herrick; Junior do., Miss A. P. Skinner; Senior North, Miss M. M. Chapin; Junior do., Miss Ellen M. Tufts; do West, Miss — Robertson; do East, Miss H. M. Nichols; do South, Miss — Kimball; Little World, Miss Fanny Peters.

South Reading, April 10, 1854.

Stoneham Department.

To the Journal.

Extracts from School Committee's Report.

It has been the settled policy of the people of this State to foster the various institutions of learning, and under such care and liberal treatment as has grown up our present Common School Systems, which is designed to bring the means of education free to the door of every father's house, and every child's mind, in our entire community.

We have only to go back a few years, and compare our present advantages for a thorough education, with those enjoyed by our fathers, in order to see the vast improvements that have been made.

Our school-houses, teachers and books, have been much improved within twenty-five years. Instead of the rude box, ten by twelve, located in some out-of-the-way place in which a school was kept a few weeks or months in the year, we have now some of the finest buildings in our towns and cities devoted to education; and instructors and text-books equally well adapted to the demands of the age. Under these favorable opportunities, it would seem, if our children and youth grow up ignorant, it must be their own fault, or the fault of those who have them in charge.

We do not contend that the safety of our institutions and the true greatness and glory of our people, depend wholly on the education of the intellect alone—this would be contrary to fact—but where the knowledge of the mind and intellect is sanctified and directed by the *piety* and *piety* of the heart, and the young mechanic's advertisement—few inquiries were made—an order was drawn and forwarded to the amount of \$10,000, and this by others equally good and profitable. We hardly need add that our advertising shoe manufacturer enlarged his business upon increasing profits; he soon left his old and long established neighbor far in the rear; who still clung to the good old way of his fathers, and refused to advertise or adopt the improved ways of doing business in an age of steam and lightning improvements.

Follow citizens! let us not be content with what we have accomplished, but aim higher and higher, ever remembering that as all other forms of government are built on the ignorance and cruelty of the masses, ours is built on the virtue and intelligence of the whole people. May we act in our individual and combined capacity, with this essential fact in mind.

From the printed “Statement of the Expenses of the Town of Stoneham, for the year ending March 1, 1854, it appears that the total credit for the year was \$17,703 88; and the total expenses \$7,645 33. Balance in favor of the town, \$10,057 55. Outstanding debts against the town \$16,228 98. Present debt only \$6,171 41.

[For the Journal.]

Set out Trees.

Considerable interest, amounting at times to enthusiasm, has been manifested in Stoneham during the past year in the setting out of trees. About \$50 has been expended by the town in placing trees in close proximity to the town-house, the school houses, &c.; the Ornamental Tree Society, newly organized, expended a much larger sum for the procuring and planting of trees; and private individuals of taste and public spirit have taken more pains than ever to embellish their immediate neighborhoods with a variety of fruit and ornamental trees.

And now, that the season for setting out and cultivating trees is again approaching, a few words in favor thereof may not be amiss. To all the readers of this article, we say, *set out trees*, and thereby make amends, so far forth as possible, for the faults of our ancestors, and many of their still more blameworthy descendants, who, in clearing up the forests, and providing themselves with fuel, foolishly cut down all the trees.

“We would the waste repair:

With constant, fostering care.

The trees restore;

We plant them side by side,

To wave, our village pride,

Till time is o'er.”

It was a stipulation of Wm. Penn with the first settlers of Pennsylvania that they should leave one acre of trees for every five acres cleared. And it is said to be a law at the present time in France, that a young man wishing marriage, must furnish proof that he has set out at least one tree before he can be legally married.

Again do we call upon each and every man who has any desire for the beauty or the prosperity of the place, who wishes the better portion of community now here to remain contented among us, and to attract *higher* a class of people refined and enterprising, to *set out trees*, either with his own hands, or by proxy. For it is a virtue so to do. “Tis laying your neighbor in some measure as you love yourself. And one of the very best *monuments* a man can erect to his own memory, next to writing his *name* on the *hearts* of the people, is to plant a *tree*, under the refreshing shade of which his grateful posterity and numerous friends can gather, and talk of him as a *benefactor*—as one who lived not entirely for self, nor wholly in vain. But more on this subject anon.

A Roll About Town.

In a walk the other day about our village, I was forcibly impressed with the many changes and improvements commenced so early in the season. On Main street several new buildings are nearly finished for occupancy, that three months ago were laying in the lumber yard. A change has lately been made in the proprietors of the large public house formerly occupied by E. A. Crawford. Messrs. Howard & Dustin are the enterprise proprietors. Extensive improvements are proposed and many have already been made. Entertainment for man and beast may now be obtained on the most reasonable terms that will compare with any hotel in the vicinity of Boston. Mr. Herson, our enterprising house builder, has put up a large addition to a building immediately north of the hotel, fitting up the same for a new market and provision store, to be occupied by Mr. James Harden. Mr. Joseph Stevens, further south on Main street, has nearly finished two large double dwelling houses that have sprung up with the rapidity of the palace produced by the miraculous power of Aladdin's Lamp. Other buildings are springing up in other parts of the village. A new and substantial fence has of late been erected about the common grounds of the Congregational church, contributing to the beauty of the church and the village.

ADVERTISING.

The benefits of advertising were never more fully demonstrated than in an instance that lately occurred in a place not a thousand miles from Stoneham. An old firm of shoe manufacturers had been lately impeded to advertise. The young and enterprising success or sneeringly refused to do so, urging as a reason that city advertising was the source for him to advertise, if at all, adding that his predecessors and others of the place had gone along very well without advertising. He could see very little use in it—people never read advertisements—all humbugs, &c. Now close by this establishment another had lately been set up by a young and industrious shoemaker, who from the seat had arisen to be “boss.” He, too, was requested to advertise in the same paper, published near by in another village; he saw the advantage and did so. Newspapers get wonderfully circulated and read by whom and where we may never

POETRY.

TO WORDSWORTH.

Written at Rydal Mount, by Mrs. L. H. Sigourney.

O England!—full of years, yet passing fair,
I drink thy beauty with a child's delight,
The tear upon my face, thine ivied heights,
Beneath whose boughs 'twould seem that Time had paused
Like an o'erpass destroyer, and laid down,
Feigning to sleep and let their glory pass—

Thy proud bronzed mansions, decked with all
That wealth can win from art—but more than these,
Thy rural charms, thy mist-encircled hills,
Wearing their emerald crowns; thy crystal farns
Glassing themselves amid' the velvet meads;
Thy green hedge, with their tufted bloom;

Thy cottage children, playing 'mid the flowers
That make their thatched roofsomes so beautiful—
These well repay us 'o'ver dared for these
The tempest-wroth Atlantic, though unposed
To perils on the deep.

But, most of all,

That I have found thee in the lake-girt bower,
Whose music thrilled my heart when life was new;
That I have seen thy face, and heard thy voice,
Is glorious gain—for on the sacred walls
Of the soul's cabinet, where she retires
To muse amid her treasured imagery,
Henceforth shall be thy picture, mild with thought,
And sublimate with genius, ne'er to fade
Till Death shall darken all material things.

London, England.

AGRICULTURE.

"He who by the plough would thine,
Himself must either hold or drive."

As everything connected with poultry now a days has a peculiar interest, we give the following sensible remark from an English paper. First of the roost and nest-houses.—The floor should be sprinkled with ashes or loam or pulverised peat or fine charcoal, and the floor should be cleaned off every week.

"The yard should contain a grass plot, some fine gravel, slaked lime, dry ashes, and pure water. The nests should be lined with moss, heath or straw. Evidently the Dorkings are the best breed; they will lay an average of 185 eggs each per annum. Fowls with black legs are best for roasting, while those with white legs are best for boiling. If you want them to sit early leave the eggs under them. Fowls in their native habits never lay more eggs than they can hatch. Remember that no success can be expected from poultry keeping if their houses be damp, cold, unclean, or badly ventilated; if their food does not approximate to that which they get in a state of nature, viz., a mixture of animal and vegetable food: if the water they drink be stagnant, the drainage of the manure heap, &c., or if the strongest and handsomest be not bred from."

Those who desire early vegetables, will find an arrangement like the following of great use. Take a common window sash, of six or more panes, of eight by ten glass, or any other size which happens to be convenient, and make a box frame, by nailing together four pieces of boards, sloping on the top—the box to be of a size which the sash will cover. Place this over a root of pie plant, or a small lettuce bed, or a hill of cucumbers, or in fact anything else which is to be brought forward; and though bottom heat will be wanting the vegetable so protected will be advanced from one to three weeks. The glass allows free passage to the sun, while the wind is excluded, raising the temperature from six to eighteen degrees. Such little frames cost but a trifle and will be found of great service. [Albany Cultivator.]

The distemper is a disease that all colts are liable to; and if taken in time, there will be no danger of swelling in the throat. This frequently causes thick wind. By distempers breaking in the throat it becomes a calculus where the opening in the throat was, then by checking the horse up there is not room for the wind, and he wheezes; but as soon as he stops, he breathes easy again. When this disease first makes its appearance, bleed freely from the neck vein; then give from a half to one pint of linseed oil, with three drachms of sassafras oil; this thins and purifies the blood.

The chief secret of successful carrot-raising lies in sowing early,—while the ground is moist, and the sun is not so powerful as to parch the surface. Sow early in May, or even in the last days of April, if the soil is in good condition, and with proper attention you will rarely fail of a good crop.

Experiments have been made to prove that a bushel of carrots and a bushel of oats, fed together to a horse, are worth more than two bushels of oats; yet an acre of ground which will yield forty bushels of oats, will produce a thousand bushels of carrots.

SOWING GRAIN. Sow early—that is, as soon as the soil is in condition,—then your crops get a good start before droughts come; on; thus the roots of the plants are struck deep, are widely spread and will perfect their seeds.

PEAS. They laugh at Jack Frost, and may be put in early—especially if you want a crop in June.

FENCES. Weak fences are something like weak resolutions—the former will not keep off vicious cattle, nor the latter vicious psonities. See that they are all stout and strong, in good season, before the animals have found out a weak spot.

FRUIT TREES. All that are intended to be transplanted should be taken up before a bud or leaf starts, set in by the heels, and kept until the ground is ready to receive them. Great care must be observed not to injure the roots, stem or branches. Set no more than you can put down in the most thorough manner, and find time to take care of afterwards.

APRIL is a most important month to the farmer, and all its duties should be performed with fidelity and promptness. [New England Farmer.]

Boston Advertisements.

EXTENSIVE & ELEGANT

—STOCK OF—

SPRING & SUMMER GOODS.

CHANDLER & CO.,

6 & 8 Summer St., Boston.

Have received by late arrivals from Europe, a large and beautiful stock of Goods, adapted to the present and approaching season, comprising the newest and most fashionable articles, and making altogether one of the most attractive and desirable sets of Foreign Goods which the market affords. Come and see.

SILKS—of every description.

SHAWLS—new and beautiful.

SILK MUSLINS—very elegant.

SILK LINENS—new designs.

ORGANDIES—very nice.

MUSLINS—French and English.

JACONNETS—new patterns.

BIGELENTS—new articles assortment.

PRINTS—English and French.

GINGHAM—stripes, plain and plain.

MOUSSELINE DE LINEN—do.

SPONGE—new and elegant.

LINEN GOODS—of all kinds.

EMBROIDERIES—of all kinds.

HOSIERY—a full assortment.

COLLARS & LACES—do.

PARASOLS—do.

MANTILLES—of the newest styles.

WHITE GOODS.

ARTICLES KEEPING CLOTHING.

ARTICLES FOR BOYS' WEAR.

In addition to our Rich Stock of Foreign Goods, we have in Store a well selected Stock of the most approved styles of American Goods, which, together with our imported goods, we offer upon the most favorable terms.

CHANDLER & CO., 6 & 8 Summer St., Boston.

April 2, 1854.—11.

DAVIS & CO.,

REAL ESTATE AGENTS,

Office No. 8, Traveller Buildings,

(Entrance No. 1 Congress Square and No. 5 Congress St.)

BOSTON.

Real Estate bought and sold, Mortgages negotiated,

Titles examined, Conveyances made, &c.

The attention of the citizens of Boston and vicinity is particularly called to our list of Real Estate, embracing some of the most desirable city and suburban property, dwellings, stores, farms, &c., now in market.

Boston, Feb. 11, 1854.

ff

S. M. PETTENGILL & CO.,

Newspaper Advertising Agents,

Are the Agents for the Middlesex Journal, and are authorized to receive Advertisements and Subscriptions for the same rates as required at this office. Their receipts are regarded as payments.

Their offices are:

10 State Street, Boston,

122 Nassau Street, New York.

Collecting and purchasing of all kinds done promptly.

Persons in Boston are solicited to call upon us when in either city.

They will always meet a cordial welcome, and be at liberty to use the conveniences of the office. We shall always be ready to further their interests or promote their welfare.

Interest 8, 1854.—3m.

FOWLER & WELLS & CO'S.

PHRENOLOGICAL ROOMS,

142 Washington St., Boston.

PROFESSIONAL Examinations with chart or written description of character, are furnished at all hours, including directions as to suitable occupations, the selection of partners in business, and congenital propensities, &c. Corrected from facts, etc.

ALSO, books, Pictures, Physiognomy, Water Color, Phrenology, Psychology and kindred subjects, for he wholesale and retail.

Together with a great variety of Fancy Goods, cheap

Boys' Department!

51 to 55—Overcoats.

51 to 55—Jackets.

55 to 200—Cassimere, Cloth, and Doeskin Pants.

150 to 500—Satin-Jacket and Pants.

500—Satin—Suits—Jackets and Pants.

55 to 100—Dress and Frock Coats, from superfine Broad-cloth and Doeskin, made up in good style and in a faultless manner. Will be sold low to close stock.

6 to 112—Vests of the latest fashion, for those low prices.

52 to 31—For a fancy Vest. Also, black or fancy with dots made up in the latest styles. Gentlemen's Dressing Gowns, very lowest prices.

ff

TOURIST.

350 DIFFERENT styles of Paper Hangings, mostly of which are entirely new to purchasers in Boston. Country dealers will find it for their interest to examine them. For sale by JOHN N. BARBOUR & CO., 42 & 44 Federal street.

ff

RY J. PHILBRICK.

BOOK AND STATIONERY AUCTION ROOMS, 62 HANOVER STREET, UNDER THE AMERICAN HOUSE.

(See our Ad., Feb. 19, 1853, by the Legislature of Massachusetts.)

IN THE CITY OF BOSTON,

Capital, \$200,000,

Office, No. 14 STATE STREET,

INSURES

Buildings, Merchandise, Furniture, Vessels in Port, and their Cargoes, &c.,

against Loss or Damage by Fire, and Maritime Losses.

ff

DIRECTORS.

E. W. THAYER, Secretary.

The Subscribers have been appointed Agent for the above Co., for Woburn and vicinity, and will promptly attend to all calls for Insurance at the office of John G. Fowles, 10 State Street, Boston.

For sale at the office of John G. Fowles, 10 State Street, Boston.

MARTIN L. BRADFORD,

112 Washington Street,

Three doors North of the Old South Church,

Boston.

A New Article for Travellers.

VALISE AND DRESSING CASE COMBINED.—The best article for compactness, convenience, and cheapness, now in the market. The above article is especially designed for all persons travelling, who would call at every hotel, at a. s. & C. & C. Corp., 's, and Perfumery Store, 18 Washington st., six doors North of Bromfield street.

ff

THE HARTFORD LIFE INSURANCE COMPANY,

OF HARTFORD, CONN.

Incorporated in 1849.

CAPITAL \$100,000,

Securely invested, as approved by the comptroller of Public accounts.

Secretary, James Dixon, Vice Pres't, W. T. Hooker,

ff

Directors—James Dixon, Chester Adams, Henry Perkins, William Mather, William T. Hooker, Eliza Colton, Ralph W. Holman, Z. M. Crane, and others.

Also, W. C. Bradford, A. C. M. Mather, A. C. M. Mather, Rodger Bradford's (Luz), and other good makers.

SCISSORS of every description. R. Heinrich's, and Leonard & Wendt's Patent.

TAIL R'S SHEARS AND SCISSORS.

E. W. THAYER, Secretary.

The Subscribers have been appointed Agent for the above Co., for Woburn and vicinity, and will promptly attend to all calls for Insurance at the office of John G. Fowles, 10 State Street, Boston.

ff

THE REPRESENTATIVE.

Year's experience has decided that hitherto difficult

questions, which are now the rule of the season?

Is the Representative A. Tight Oaching Stove, unsuited for beauty of model, or convenience and economy of operation?

The above, together with a good assortment of Parlor Grates, William Case, Eliza T. Smith, Sheldon P. Fletcher, Stow, Woburn, Lyman Stockbridge, Horace Belden, T. Rockford, M. D., of Woburn, has been appointed

Medical Examiner for Middlesex county.

Office of the company, Post-Office Building, south side of Main street, Boston.

The subscriber has been appointed Agent for Middlesex county, and filed his bonds according to law; and is prepared to receive applications for Life Insurance at Fowles' Book store, where written forms for application can be had.

G. M. FOWLES.

ff

HAMILTON FIRE INSURANCE CO.,

SALEM, MASSACHUSETTS,

CAPITAL

\$150,000.

MIDDLESEX JOURNAL, SATURDAY, APRIL 22, 1854.

to the Free States, forever prohibited slavery in the Louisiana Territory north of the line 36 degrees 30 minutes.

Whereas, the effect of this repeal will be to throw open the immense and fertile Territories of Nebraska to the blight and curse of Slaveholders, when in the great cause with the principles of liberty, were at stake, to express through their primary assemblies their views of public measures.

Resolved, That the people of Woburn in legal town meeting assembled, "that in the name of justice and honor, in the name of civilization and Christianity, we most earnestly and sternly protest against this bold measure."

Resolved, We declare our unshakable attachment to the Union and Constitution, and our faithful adherence to the Compromise of 1850, which at the time of its adoption, was deemed essential to the preservation of the Union, admitted Missouri as a slave state, and for ever forbade the admission of any other state, 30 min., consecrated beyond question, and beyond honest recall, the whole of the Nebraska and Kansas Territory to freedom and free institutions, and for more than three years—during more than half of the time of our national existence under the present Constitution, has been universally garrisoned and acted upon as inviolable American law.

Resolved, That the repeal of this compact will demand of every friend of freedom to rally around the standard of a party, which every honest man shall bear upon his banner, "No more Slave States; no more Slave Territory; no Domestic Slave Trade; and the abolition of slavery in every District, Territory, Fort, Navy Yard, National Ship, and Public Establishment within the federal jurisdiction."

Resolved, That these resolutions be entered upon the records of the town, and an attested copy forwarded to Hon. N. P. Banks, Jr., the member of Congress from this Congressional district.

Report of Selectmen, on streets, next week.

EDITORIAL.

PLANTING TIME.

We are not about to inflict upon our readers a dissertation on the best method of planting corn, potatoes or beans. The noble subject of agriculture we must leave to those who are more scientifically or practically acquainted with it. We want merely to suggest a thought or two as to the *planting time* itself. As in nature, so in every department of life, there is a time to plant, and there is a time to reap. The farmer, who should neglect his work in the spring time, would have but a meagre harvest. To him, in a sense, of all the seasons of the year, this is the most important. *So it is with us all in life.*

Youth is the seed time of the soul. It is the period when habits are started, which are to grow beautiful and healthful in all the fragrance of virtue and usefulness, or rank, overgrown, distorted and poisonous, only to sap the soil from which they grow, and scatter cheerlessness around. Yet with all the importance which attaches itself to this period, how few seem to realize its value. Young people seem anxious to escape from the imputation of being young. They are like the farmer who should waste all his time in wishing for the approach of summer or autumn, without making the requisite preparation for those seasons. Without considering the importance of preparation for manhood, they are constantly wishing to be men, and prematurely putting on some outward semblance of that advanced period. They are neglecting to plant during the time of planting, to find only in the time of harvest that they have no fruit. Neglecting, did we say? Seeds they are most diligently planting the seeds of discontent and unfaithfulness to reap only a bitter harvest of vain regrets and disappointment.

In life every day is a planting-time. Today we sow the seed from which we shall reap to-morrow. We speak not now of that course of conduct which seems to regard life only as the time to make merry. A profitable investment to-day will give its golden rewards to-morrow. But life and duty are terms which have meaning in themselves. Industry to-day will give the habit of industry to-morrow. Thus, whatever a man may do every day of his life, will have an influence upon his future life. Each day's duty well performed is preparation for subsequent duty. The kind word or act spoken or performed to-day will lay the foundation of the habit which shall impart freshness to our own hearts and lives and happiness to others. No man can afford to be careless of his words or acts. Is he so, it is as if a farmer should be careless how he cultivated his land, or whether he cultivated it at all. No act of ours can be without its influence both upon ourselves and others.

It is needful that a farmer should use good care in the cultivation of his land, sowing the best seed, making use of all the improvements in implements and developments in science, that he may work to the best advantage and reap the greatest result? Infinitely more needful is it, that in an intellectual and moral point of view, we should use diligence and care in this planting time of the soul. Let us see to it that we plant the best seed, and in the best manner, making use of the experience of others and all the advantages we ourselves enjoy. Let us see to it not only that we form some habits, but the best habits, those which shall ensure to ourselves and to those around us, now and to latest life, the best rewards of happiness and usefulness. Let us not negligently cast our souls of nourishment, or foolishly expect to reap a good harvest, if we sow sparingly or sluggishly, or suffer our lives to run waste in folly and evil.

Resolutions Extraordinary.

Mr. Editor:—Supposing you interested in all that transpires in our goodly town, I send you the following. The notice published in your paper of last week touching the intended crusade against the dogs, created quite an excitement among the members of the usually quiet, but now much persecuted fraternity. At a very respectable meeting held on the evening of the 15th, in Dog Alley, the following resolutions were, after considerable growling and barking, unanimously adopted.

Whereas, sundry bipeds have declared war against our race, setting a price upon our heads, muzzling our mouths against remonstrance and resolving to make sausages meat of the uncollared and unprotected; therefore,

Resolved, That dogs ought to be, if they are not, mad.

Resolved, That some useless, brainless, demented puppies go upon two legs, if others go upon four.

Resolved, That man's inhumanity to dogs makes countless thousands mourn.

Resolved, That as remonstrance is useless, we present a dogged silence.

These resolutions, Mr. Editor, will speak for themselves.

Bow-wow-wow

EF The weather, since our last issue, has played some strange pranks. People who supposed they were warranted in planting peas and string-beans, and other varieties, because it was planting time, without consulting old Mr. Thomas's almanac, are somewhat reproved for their folly. We confess guilty to the charge of having a sympathizing heart, yet we could but feel that those who last week gave away their great coats and mittens, and stood shivering in the snow banks this week, had manifested an ill-timed generosity, and probably would not do the like another time.

One of our respected citizens, though not the oldest inhabitant, whose memory runneth back to times of which we have no knowledge, assures us that about the year 1822, on the 17th of April, he carried a pung-load of veal to Boston, breaking his way through the snow-drifts as best he could. It being the only at market, he received a good price for his veal, besides a bonus from the turnpike company for "breaking out" the road! All is, if any body has done better than that, or has known a greater snow storm at so late a season, than that of April 17th, 1854, we should like to know it.

EF We had prepared all sorts of nice little paragraphs about the "spring time," and the "singing of birds," the "balmy air," and even "May flowers," but as to publish them "under present circumstances" would seem like forcing matters, we shall defer them to a warmer opportunity. Meanwhile, should our columns seem to have a chilling aspect, we beg our friends to attribute it to the weather.

QUERY.—Can any body tell us what "line of beauty" is described by the poles which occupy so conspicuous a position on the tower of the Baptist meeting house, and whether the said ornaments are permanently fastened on the said tower. It is none of our business—we ask for information merely.

EF "Brevity is the soul of wit," and *it* is an essential ingredient in a local newspaper of limited size. It is our aim to give our readers as much matter as we can, and in order to do this it is impossible we should give a very lengthy article on any one subject. A long article though it be never so good, is rarely read; a short one always will be. We trust, then, our friends and co-laborers will spare us any lengthy inflictions. Items of local news, and brief, pithy articles on subjects of local or general interest will always be acceptable. Those who desire to make the Journal useful in the communities where it may circulate, will appreciate our motives.

Look out, Boys.—By reference to our report of the proceedings at the town meeting, on the 10th inst., it will be seen that measures are to be taken to enforce the statute of the Commonwealth, relative to "absentees from school and truant children." There can be no doubt, to this cause is to be attributed much of the inefficiency and want of progress manifested in some of our schools. We doubt not the matter will receive the attention it deserves from the gentlemen to whom it has been entrusted. The absence of a single scholar from school a day, is a virtual loss to the whole school. From the published report of the Secretary it appears, that from this cause there is an actual loss to the town of nearly one-third of all the time the schools were kept. One-third of all the money we expend for schools is too much money to be thus wasted.

EF Some two hundred acres of woodland were burned over in the easterly part of this town on Friday last. The fire was occasioned by the firing of brush in a field lying in Winchester. A small dwelling was also destroyed. Through the agency of the firemen and others who turned out "to fight the fire," the flames were arrested. The land was principally owned by Mr. Jeduthan Fowle.

EF The storm of Monday was not without its precedent, it being the third anniversary of the destruction of the Minot Ledge lighthouse. On the morning of the 19th of April last year it stormed. On the 17th of April, 1821, the Legislature were prevented from assembling by a violent snow storm. On the 17th of April, 1772, there was a snow storm; the snow drifted in some places from 8 to 10 feet.

EF Our neighbors must have mercy on us this week. The matter has so crowded in from the neighboring towns that the size of our paper is too limited to contain it all. It must and shall soon be enlarged.

EF Hon. John Davis, of Worcester, died very suddenly at his residence, in Worcester, Wednesday afternoon, of bilious colic, aged about 68 years. He was, we believe, a graduate of Yale College. Mr. Davis has held many of the most important offices in the gift of the people. He was Governor of Massachusetts during the years 1834-35, and was succeeded in that office by Gov. Everett. He again held the office of Governor in the years 1841-42, in which he was preceded and succeeded by Gov. Morton.

It was but recent that he left the public service, his office as United States Senator having expired on the 4th of March, 1853, when he was again succeeded by Mr. Everett.

EF The Cochituate Bank, in Boston, suspended payment on Saturday last. Persons holding the bills should not part with them at any great discount, as the stockholders in the Bank are responsible for their payment.

EF In the Maine Legislature, during the debate on the militia bill, Mr. Ireland took occasion to present to the Speaker a powder horn which had seen service at Bunker Hill, to deposit in the Cabinet. Mr. Gilman, of Brunswick, rose and gravely objected to the Speaker's taking a horn in presence of the House.

Winchester Department.

SATURDAY, APRIL 22.

CONGREGATIONAL PARISH.

The annual meeting of the Congregational Parish was held in the vestry of their church on Monday afternoon. This was a very harmonious and pleasant meeting.

The meeting was organized by the choice of Mr. Wm. A. Dodge, Moderator, who proved, despite his humble opinion of himself, an able and efficient presiding officer.

Prayer was offered by the Pastor, after which the following officers were chosen for the ensuing year:

Stephen H. Cutler, Clerk.

Francis Johnson, Thomas Collins, Sullivan Cutler, Parish Committee.

S. S. Richardson, Treasurer.

Harrison Parker, Samuel S. Holton, Auditors.

A very satisfactory Report was then presented by the Treasurer, Samuel S. Richardson, Esq. A statement was also submitted by Mr. James R. Bayley, Secretary and Treasurer of the Building Committee, showing what progress had been made and what expenses incurred in the construction of the church, thus far. To this statement was appended an estimate of the sums necessary to complete the church. The whole amount, including expenditures already made and estimates for the future, was a little rising \$22,000. This certainly is a very reasonable sum for so spacious and handsome an edifice as the society have in process of erection.

And here we would say, "We approve most heartily of the enlarged and liberal views which the society have entertained throughout this enterprise. There is no reason why the house of God should be the poorest house in the village. Rather should it be the best; as superior to all others as the purpose for which it is intended is higher, holier. We are pleased also with the cross which surrounds the spire. Certainly, if there is any appropriate symbol for a Christian church, it is the cross. Nor is there any reason why this should be suffered to remain in the possession of any one denomination. So far from this, it should be regarded as the common symbol of all, typifying, as it does, the common sacrifice which is the hope of all.

It was also voted at this meeting, that the thanks of the Society be presented to Messrs. Church Lane, for the beautiful "Eolian" piano, placed in the vestry, by them, for the use of the Society. This instrument, the case of which was made by the generous and gentlemanly donors, at their extensive establishment in this town, is from the manufacture of T. Gilbert & Co., Boston, and is pronounced by competent judges, a superior one, both in tone and finish. The exact cost we do not learn. It could not be less than \$350. It was also voted that a silver plate be procured with a suitable inscription, and placed upon the piano.

Other business was transacted at this meeting, but we have already occupied more space than we intended. Let it suffice then, that the affairs of the society were never in a more satisfactory and prosperous condition. The town is rapidly filling up, and as there are but two religious Societies, they must needs both increase in numbers and influence, as they are fast doing. It is pleasant also that there should be such perfect good feeling and harmony between the two societies; fulfilling the Saviour's command, and anticipating the time when "Ephraim shall not envy Judah, and Judah shall not vex Ephraim."

Mr. Editor:—This last fast day will be remembered in the history of this community as the day in which the ministers of religion, in a solemn manner, protested against the enactment of the "Nebraska Kansas bill," the object of which bill is to annual solemn compacts and break the plighted faith of the nation, and, by so doing, open a large territory, secured already to freedom, to the inroads of slavery. It is a question of the greatest moment, which has thus called forth the solemn voice of the pulpit, and we are sure it has reached the ear of the Senate and aroused the "little Giant" of the West to an attack upon the clergymen of New England, which has disgraced him in the eye of the nation. He has spoken; let his own words judge him.

Every citizen under our government has equal rights and equal responsibilities. There is no question which comes before the people, and through them is presented for the action of the state or national legislature, but all persons as citizens have a right to express their opinion in the matter, by the pen and voice as well as by their vote. The notion that clergymen should stand aloof from politics is contrary to the genius of our institutions, and the precedents in the history of that profession do not sanction this view.

In the history of our country, when questions arose in which the moral aspects and bearings seemed to prevail over the so-called political, we find that clergymen have spoken in defense of what they esteemed as right, even at the hazard of stepping aside from their true sphere. We confess the danger in this matter, and while we allow the minister of the gospel to have equal rights with other citizens in this affair of politics, common prudence indicates that it is wise for them to confine their action, chiefly, to their own noble calling.

It is not well for one profession to invade the duties of another. The men, generally, whose reputation stand highest in their profession, are those who confine themselves to their proper calling. A great lawyer is not expected to be a good physician. The studies and habits of the clergymen are not those of the statesman. In matters of this kind we must depend upon the good sense of men to guide them in that middle course in which they will avoid the high flight of Icarus, through which he fell and perished. Every

person, as well as every thing, is beautiful in its place.

In regard to many questions which arise for action under our government, they are of so general interest and involve so important moral issues, that no one may be excused from expressing his opinion in such manner as he thinks will tend most to the public good. To object to clergymen acting in such cases is a mere prejudice. Above all, no reasonable objection can be raised against the minister of Christ interesting himself in this Nebraska and Kansas' question. Nosophistry or special pleading by such men as Stephen Arnold Douglas can make it appear otherwise to the good sense of New England men.

It was my good fortune on last fast day, to hear a discourse from Rev. Reuben T. Robinson of our town, with which I was much pleased. It was characterized by good sense, noble sentiments, just and lofty views. It was brief and pertinent. Mr. Robinson loves the chaste or classic style. His discourse indicated that he knew what he was talking about. If space allowed we would like to present in detail the observations made by him on this occasion. Let it suffice to say, he maintained the dignity of the pulpit. In the old mythology, Saturn is set forth as the planet of contemplation. Jupiter as the planet of civil society and action. The clergymen belongs more to the first, the statesman to the second named planet. The habits of the one class are unlike those of the other. Lord Bacon has truly observed "that all those which have written of laws, have written either as philosophers or as lawyers and not as statesmen." As for the philosophers they make imaginary laws for imaginary commonwealths; and their discourses are as the stars which give little light, because they are so high. The union of the philosopher and statesman is the great desiderium. In such union the theories of the philosopher are connected by the experience of the statesman. The abstraction of the one take the concrete forms of the other.

It is no disgrace for a man to be unacquainted with a profession or science to which he has given little time or study; but to act in one or give an opinion in the other, is a proof of ignorance and daring presumption. There are those who discover at once our inaptitude to the subject matter we have taken in hand and will expose our rashness and folly. The men of experience distinguish easily between their own class and the class of mere theorists. The work of the latter appears to the former, as the arguments of Phormio on the wars did to Hannibal, to be mere dreams. As a class, our clergymen are not obnoxious to the charge of descending from the pulpit to the arena of politics, and we hope they never will be. There are times, however, when the politician discards the moral law; then should the pulpit stand up for the defence of truth and righteousness. Let the minister of Christ never bow down, either to king or people, but stand always for justice. Their profession is pre-eminently the judge of the moralities of all the professions. The minister of Christ must declare the "higher law." Laws to be obeyed by good men must grow out of, and be based upon, the law of eternal justice. Let no one, however, presume upon perfection in human laws. The best governments do not realize the objects for which they are constructed, yet they tend to secure life and liberty to all who live under them. While we admit the imperfection of the best governments, and know that these defects arise from the ignorance of the people, as well as from the ambition and folly of the rulers, yet we are not disposed to yield too much to an expediency which denies justice and discards the moral sentiments.

Such is not the true method of greatness for a nation. It is only as statesmen ascend to the heights of the divine law, and in framing governments, in the making of laws and in the administrations of political affairs are guided by light which is from above, that they can give any true life to a nation. Let no one put aside the verdict of all history in this matter. It is written out in the blood of the nations. Let the people arise in the majesty of their power and consign to everlasting shame the men who would destroy the holy instinct of freedom in the American mind, turning us from the bright path of freedom, into the dark and gloomy way of slavery. God! God! forbid that our nation descend to this sad doom. May the uncloaked life of freedom which remains, be awakened to vigorous activity. Let no man, woman or child, be an indifferent spectator to the great issues involved in this Nebraska and Kansas question. We live in one of the most important epochs of our history. The course taken by the country at this time, may settle which shall be the ruling power in our government for the future, slavery or freedom. Let us of Middlesex be true to our history, or we shall prove ourselves unworthy of the soil from which we derive our sustenance. Let the pulpit and the press maintain the plighted faith of the nation. Let no man dare remove the "land mark of freedom," set up by our fathers on the 6th of March, 1820, over a territory of nearly half a million square miles, and 400,000,000 acres, on which was inscribed "Slavery shall be and is forever prohibited." Let this landmark stand there forever. If any now dare remove it, let his name be inscribed among traitors. We have enough of slavery already. Let not the Nebraska and Kansas territories, with their extensive and fertile lands, be opened to this cursed blight. To develop the resources of a nation, the nation must be free. The history of our country confirms this observation.

It is of the nature of slavery to extend itself until the life of freedom is lost. It is of the nature of freedom to destroy every form of slavery. There is a great struggle going on between these powers. Our faith is, that the spirit of our fathers which set up the great landmark of freedom over the Kansas and Nebraska territories, will ultimately triumph. It will be through the growth of the free states, and the spirit of freedom which is arising in our midst, that we may confidently assert, that freedom will become national, and slavery be ultimately destroyed, and we as a people stand before the nations, proud in having realized our noble destiny. For this, in their own proper sphere, let the ministers of the gospel of freedom work. In doing this, they fulfill their mission. May we all maintain the sacred rights of man, and leave on the record of time our protest against the introduction of slavery into the Nebraska and Kansas territories.

The number of scholars, in the 9 Primary and Grammar Schools, 475; in the High School, 53. There being now above 500 families in the place, the High School, according to the census of 1850, is the largest in the State.

In 1853 there were 99 births; more than in any previous year. During the same length of time there were 29 marriages; only about two-thirds as many as in 1852. Meanwhile there were 50 deaths. Of these 15 were individuals under one year of age, 10 over 50, 7 over 70, and one over 90. Average age 24. During the year 4 church-members died. Their combined ages 333;—average age 82.

The number of scholars, in the 9 Primary and Grammar Schools, 475; in the High School, 53. There being now above 500 families in the place, the High School, according to the census of 1850, is the largest in the State.

The salaries of the two ministers of the village, and of the chorister of the Congregational Society, have each been increased \$100 for the current year. Christians of different denominations in the place are now for the first time supporting a colporteur at the West by paying \$150.

MIDDLESEX JOURNAL, SATURDAY, APRIL 22, 1854.

verely criticised, we will, with your permission, have our say in prose or rhyme, above the signature of

ERNEST.

[For the Journal.]

Loan and Fund Associations.

These new associations differ from the old Savings and Discounting Institutions, in at least two very important particulars:

In the first place, they propose the payment of small, specific sums of money, at regular seasons, (\$2 per month on one share,) and for a given term of time. They require an engagement from the shareholder to make such payment. The ease with which this small amount can be paid, commends itself to the ability of every person, and the sure prospect which seems to exist, that this small monthly payment will soon accumulate, if the funds of the associations are well managed, to a handsome "pile," induces many to enter into the engagement, and thus put themselves into a position where they feel obliged, both from a sense of duty and interest, to save monthly that, which otherwise would melt away like the "baseless fabric of a vision."

It is calculated that these monthly payments of two dollars each, will, when no loan shall be taken on them, amount, in the space of about eight years, from the accumulations of interest, monthly compounded, and from premiums offered for loans, to the very pretty sum of \$500 per share.

Another important feature in these associations is, that they loan the funds thus paid in, in moderate amounts, to the highest bidder therefrom among their own members, in such manner, that the hirer has the privilege of repaying his loan and interest in monthly instalments. Thus affording to persons of small means, an opportunity to hire small sums of money, sufficient for the erection or purchase of a dwelling house, and the payments arranged as to time and amount, that those of very moderate incomes are enabled to meet and adjust them.

For instance, a member at the commencement of the association hires \$1000. He will be required to repay it in monthly payments of \$15 each, that is he will pay \$10 towards the principal, and \$5 towards the annual interest. He will thus pay \$120 per year of the principal and sixty dollars of interest, and will be required to pay this amount yearly for eight years and four months, at the end of which time his principal and interest will be both paid in full. Although by this arrangement he will pay somewhat more than simple interest on his loan, still it is believed that he is fully compensated therefor, by the privilege of small payments at regular intervals, and by the strong incentive to save that, which would otherwise be spent unnecessarily. Other advantages might be specified, but we have not time to pursue the subject further.

We believe these associations, properly conducted, may be highly useful to the young in inducing them to save their earnings, and to the mechanic and persons of small incomes by enabling them to obtain the means of securing for themselves and their families, an unnumbered home. An association of this sort has just been started in our town, a large number of shares already subscribed for, a constitution adopted, and a meeting for the choice of officers appointed for Friday next at 7 o'clock P. M., at the town hall.

South Reading, April 18, 1854.

[For the Journal.]

Newspapers.

Ought children to be allowed to read secular newspapers? This is a question of which some parents feel obliged to advocate the negative side. The season of youth should be well guarded against every hurtful influence.

The press of our country has a very decided control in forming the opinions and shaping the destiny of the young. They read—they retain—and when years have rolled on, the man cannot rid himself of the impressions of the child. Thought goes backward as well as onward, and when the eye is dim with age, the scenes of childhood will come up in remembrance, to sweeten or blemish the evening of life.

We think as much. Boys of this temper will be felt in a year or two at town meeting, and will they be very temperate in voting taxes?

One more extract from the news part of the mimic Gazette:

LOST!

On Town Meeting Day, when endeavoring to pass an article providing for a High School, a bundle, containing nearly all of the stamp of the Town of Reading! As the remainder has been spent in purchasing a new Fire Engine, it is hoped the bundle and its contents will be returned.

We command to the Risen generation some of these spirited savings a tokens of a spirit more easily satisfied than controlled when the power is once in its hands. Sometimes the younger voters of a town get provoked into a boastful recklessness, because reasonable improvements are hindered by the older inhabitants, and it is equally injurious to have wild and reckless counsels prevail, as to have public growth paralyzed by inert, stubborn, short-sighted parsimony. Much better let the wisdom of years guide, by uniting with the vigor of youth. It needs both to perfect mutual advantages.—May this town be thus blessed.

A CORRECTION.

We incorrectly stated last week, that Mr. Abner Nichols was under engagement of the selectmen, mending the road from the R. W. S. to Main street. It is Mr. Reuben Nichols, though a man as well known on our roads as he would probably not be mistaken.

It should be added that diligent drilling and blasting promise to open the street west of the Bethesda meeting-house, into a choice, handsome cross-street, and tokens of building begin to appear on it. It has been a hill of difficulty to us and our friends these three years.—We rejoice in the elation of the drill and roar of the blasts, as predictions of an open way, much needed. All such public improvements set toward the true interests of a town. The roads are the standing credentials of the spirit and skill of a town, known and read of all strangers, especially.

LYCEUM HALL ASSOCIATION. The members of this association are requested to meet at Institute Hall on Monday evening, April 24, at 7 o'clock P. M., as a meeting stands adjourned to that time, to take into consideration the acceptance of the Act of Incorporation.

Two's Richardson.

Sec. of the Association.

Reading, April 18, 1854.

Reading Department.

SATURDAY, APRIL 22.

READING SCHOOLS.

The School Report for the year closes with a plea for a Grammar School of high order. It is a very carefully studied plan, and deserves attention from every citizen. The cost is carefully calculated, and proportioned to the several districts, in which estimate is shown that one district will receive a few dollars more, than on the old plan. The case will never be argued better. The entire plan is outlined,—place—cost, and advantages and all.

But in town meeting the plan failed. The reason probably was the *district plan* spoken of last week. The town prefer the suicidal plan of sending fifteen or twenty pupils daily *out of town* to school, at an expense not much less than such a school could be maintained for *in town*,—for three or four times that number who desire to attend. Thus individuals have to pay a double tax—a tax to the district school—and all the expense of sending out of town for the instruction which could much more cheaply and better be supplied in town. Is this economy? Is it policy?

While this matter is in hand we beg leave to introduce YOUNG READING, as a specimen of the spirit rising among us on this matter. A few boys in one of our public schools, last term, put together a kind of newspaper, in MS, which they hoped would have been heard from on examination. It failed then—and these extracts we quoted. CAPS, *italic* and all—literally. The article is entitled

GOOD WORDS TO ADMONISH THE AGE.
Fathers, Mothers, and Friends of Education:

We, your children, are not accustomed to complain of our schools, but there are some who have improved their time, and I think I can say, have improved it well, and knowing you would not punish the innocent in their guilt, they are before you—they claim their rights—our rights—the privilege of obtaining as good an *Education* here at home, as our sister towns, with but little difference of means afford their scholars. YOUR CHILDREN—who are they? Your hope for the future, &c.

How many leave town to go to school? how many others would if they had the means? * * * We cannot complain of our schools as far as we go,—but we want them to go farther.—We want (as many of you do) a *High School*, into which we may go only by EXAMINATION. * * * We want a *High School*, and we need one; but why is it withheld?

Because a number of those who pay the largest taxes obtained a small education without any "parent fixins," they are against it— * * * The way to repay your ancestors for the bestowed of the blessings of education upon you, is to EDUCATE your children.

Older heads than mine have stated that Massachusetts in 1854 does not raise as much money for education according to her means, as the Province of Massachusetts in 1754.—Franklin says—"In one thing a man cannot be extravagant—in the education he gives his children." * * * We have spoken not to show our talents as to the placing of words, but for the ideas they contain. If these words are suffered to fall unheeded, as though spoken to the winds, we shall be sorry, though the fault is not ours—and by this you know what to expect of the RISING GENERATION."

We think as much. Boys of this temper will be felt in a year or two at town meeting, and will they be very temperate in voting taxes?

One more extract from the news part of the mimic Gazette:

ANOTHER LOT OF ELEGANT CARPETS,

Now Open from New Auctions,

Subject to Manufacturer's imperfections.

1000 Yards of Carpet, \$1 per yard.

83 Yards of Velvet, \$1 per yard.

These carpets are of the most gorgeous and beautiful colors, and most modern and scientific designs of European pattern, some of which are from the celebrated Manufactories of France, & Paris, & Paris & Co. & Co. Crossley & Sons. They are believed to be the choicest lot of rich carpets ever offered in this market. The imperfections are scarcely perceptible.

New England Carpet Company,

(Regulators of the Prices of Carpeting.)

Cor. of Elm and Hanover Streets, Boston.

April 22, 1854—3w

21

21

21

21

21

21

21

21

21

21

21

21

21

21

21

21

21

21

21

21

21

21

21

21

21

21

21

21

21

21

21

21

21

21

21

21

21

21

21

21

21

21

21

21

21

21

21

21

21

21

21

21

21

21

21

21

21

21

21

21

21

21

21

21

21

21

21

21

21

21

21

21

21

21

21

21

21

21

21

21

21

21

21

21

21

21

21

21

21

21

21

21

21

21

21

21

21

21

21

21

21

21

21

The Middlesex Journal.

LATHAM & KIMBALL,
EDITORS AND PROPRIETORS.

\$1 50 Per Annum, in Advance.
Single Copies, Four Cents.

A Family Paper, devoted to Local Interests.

OFFICE---FOWLE'S BLOCK, MAIN STREET.

Published every Saturday morning, at the Office, on Main Street, Woburn, by

LATHAM & KIMBALL.

Asst. Editors:

Woburn---By a combination of gentlemen.
Stoneham---J. C. CROOKER, Esq. & Rev. Mr. WHITCOME.
Reading---Rev. W. WHITCOMBE.

TERMS.

\$1.50 per year, payable in advance; if paid after 6 months, terms \$1.75. No paper discontinued, till all arrearages are paid.

ADVERTISEMENTS INSERTED AS FOLLOWS:

For a square of 13 lines, 1 year, \$10.00
" " " " 6 months, \$6.00
Business Cards, 1 year, \$1.00
Small Advertisements, not exceeding 10 lines, \$1.00 for the first insertion.

Special notices, not exceeding 8 lines, 50c. each.

Communications should be addressed to the Editors, at this Office.

The Middlesex Journal PRINTING OFFICE is
SUPPLIED WITH NEW AND SUPERIOR TYPE, AND THE
PROPRIETORS ARE PREPARED TO EXECUTE ALL KINDS
OF JOB WORK, IN THE BEST MANNER, AND AT
THE SHORTEST NOTICE, ON REASONABLE TERMS.

BUSINESS CARDS.

Chas. S. Parker,
BILLS OF ALL KINDS
Circulated and Posted.

Can be found at this office.

A. E. THOMPSON,
DEALER IN
American and Foreign
DRY GOODS,

West India Goods,
FLOUR and GRAIN,
Crockery and Hardware,

PAPER HANGINGS,
Paints, Oils, &c., &c.

NO. 3 WADE'S BLOCK, WOBURN.
Woburn, April 1, 1854---1 year.

AUGUSTUS ROUNDY,
DEALER IN
Boots, Shoes, and Rubbers,

Corner of Main and Railroad streets,
WOBURN, MASS.

April 1, 1854. by

EDWARD E. COOPER,
DEALER IN
Drugs,
Medicines,
Chemicals,
Fancy Goods,
Perfumery,
Dye Stuffs.

Medicines delivered at all hours of the day and night
Physicians' prescriptions carefully prepared. Fresh
sign Leeches constantly on hand

WM. A. MILES,
(Successor to Amos Bugbee, 2d.)

DEALER IN
READY-MADE CLOTHING,
AND
FURNISHING GOODS,

Wade's Block, Woburn,

June 4, 1854.

Philip Teare,
MERCHANT TAILOR,
KNIGHT'S BUILDING, MAIN STREET, WOBURN.

Garments Cut and Made in the best manner, and
Virtually to fit. Declin

HARRIS JOHNSON,
LICENCED AUCTIONEER.

WOBURN, MASS.

Sales of Real and Personal Estate attended to on rea-
sonable terms.

WILLIAM WINN, JR.,

LICENCED AUCTIONEER.

BURLINGTON, MASS.

Sales of Real and Personal Estate attended to on rea-
sonable terms.

All orders left at this OFFICE, will be promptly at-
tended to

JOHN MILLER,
NORTH WOBURN, MASS.,
BELL HANGER,

AND DEALER IN
WEATHER STRIPS, DOOR PLATES, &c.

All Orders left at Woburn Book Store, promptly at-
tended to

N. WYMAN,
DEALER IN
FOREIGN & DOMESTIC DRY GOODS

No. 8 WADE'S BUILDINGS,
WOBURN.

Oct 18, 1854.

M. TEARE,
MILLINERY ROOMS,
Opposite J. S. ELLIS & CO's Store.

THE subscriber would respectfully inform the ladies of
the town, that he has a large and most splendid
stock of MILLINERY Goods ever offered in this
place. This stock consists of a great variety of Bonnets,
of every description; a very large assortment of Bonnet
Ribbons, of splendid styles; a great variety of Silks, for
Bonnets, Laces, &c. Also a large assortment of
Hosiery, and a thousand other articles too numerous to
mention. Mourning Goods and Mourning Bonnets, and
Ready Made Dress Caps, always on hand.

Old Bonnets altered into the latest style, Bleached and
poured, at short notice, and warranted to give satis-
faction.

Oct 18.

Clocks! Clocks!! Clocks!!!

JUST received a lot of Brass Clocks, which will be
sold low and warranted. Prices from \$1 to \$10.

WM. WESTON.

JOHN G. COLE,
PAINTING and GLAZING,

Paper Hanging, Whitewashing and Coloring done in the
neatest manner. Also, Gilding and Marbling.

BASHERS and BLINDS, of every description, furnished.

PAINTS, OIL and GLASS, of the best quality.

Shop first building South of the Branch Railroad depot,
Feb 14, 1854. Main St., WOBURN.

CONVERSE & CO.,
WOBURN AND
BOSTON R. R.
EXPRESS,
3 TRIPS DAILY.

OFFICES, 10 Court Square, Boston,
R. R. Depot, Woburn Centre,
Orders for Goods, Packages, &c., promptly executed
Particular attention given to collecting and paying Notes
Drafts, Bills, &c.

an 24

C. BURNHAM,
REAL ESTATE BROKER,

No. 10 State Street, Boston.

Real Estate Bought, Sold, and Exchanged---Houses Lot,

Mortgages Negotiated, &c.

April 8, 1854. If

WOBURN, MASS., APRIL 29, 1854.

Volume 3—Number 29.

BUSINESS CARDS.

WINCHESTER, STONEHAM & READING

B. E. BEARD,

Silver and Gold Smith,

ADJOINING THE POSTOFFICE,

READING, MASS.,

Dealer in

Watches, Jewelry, &c.

Watches, Clocks and Jewelry repaired in the best

manner.

Orders thankfully received and promptly attended to.

Reading, April 1, 1854.

K. W. BAKER,

Will supply at short notice, all kinds of

GRANITE STONE,

Suitable for

Underpinning, Fence Posts,

Curb-Stones, Monuments, &c.

Either rough or worked to order, on reasonable terms.

Winchester, April 1, 1854.

T. M. TAYLOR & MERRILL,

DEALER IN

West India Goods and Groceries,

OPPOSITE THE DEPOT,

WINCHESTER.

Winchester, April 1, 1854.

S. M. TIDD,

LICENSED AUCTIONEER,

STONEHAM, MASS.

Sales of Real and Personal Estate attended to on reasonable terms.

Stoneham, April 15, 1854.

J. C. CROOKER,

ATTORNEY AT LAW,

STONEHAM, MASS.

April 8, 1854. If

BOSTON CARDS.

E. D. CASTELL,

Wholesale and retail:

CONFECTONER,

264 HANOVER STREET,

Two doors above Richmond street.

BOSTON.

Constituted on hand and a large assortment of English, French and American Confectionery, at wholesale and retail, at the lowest cash prices.

Particular attention given to orders for exportation to the British Provinces.

L. B. LIBBY & BROTHERS,

Wholesale and Retail Dealers in

FOREIGN... AND... DOMESTIC

DRY GOODS

Nos. 206 & 208 Hanover Street,

(Under Key. Mr. Street's Church)

BOSTON. F. B. Libby.

HENSHAW & PRESCOTT,

Importers and dealers in

DRUGS, PAINTS and DYES,

Manufacturers of

COPAL VARNISH,

NO. 41 INDIA STREET, BOSTON.

Orders for exportation to the British Provinces will receive prompt attention. Jan 17—1854. If

O. LAPPEN & CO.,

(Successors to P. Dickinson & Co.)

WHOLESALE DEALERS IN

WOODEN WARE,

Rattan Canes, Poles, Sticks, Mats, Baskets, Willow

Wardrobe, Signs, Wash Sacks, &c., &c.

NO. 30 DOCK SQUARE, BOSTON.

Orders for exportation to any part of the world will receive prompt attention. Jan 21—1854. If

BATES & GOLDTHWAIT,

WHOLESALE and RETAIL DEALERS in ALL KINDS OF

CARPETINGS,

Broadcloths, Cassimeres, Vestings, Tailors' Trimmings, &c.

PLUSHES, DRAH CLOTHS, DAMASKS, &c.,

(FOR CARRIAGE TRIMMING.)

NO. 43 WASHINGTON STREET, BOSTON.

Feb 21—1854. If

Isaac Babbitt's Celebrated

TOILET SOAPS AND CREAMS

ECK & CO., PROPRIETORS

No. 120 Washington Street, Boston.

General agents for BOSTON CHEMICAL WASHING POWDER, manufacturers and dealers in choice

Perfumery, Hair Oils, and Hair Dyes

July 9—1854. If

H. B. MOREY & CO.,

Dealers are invited to

call and examine.

Oct 18. If

E. A. YARS & FAIRBANKS,

STATIONERS,

—

ACCOUNT BOOK MANUFACTURERS,

No. 136 WASHINGTON STREET,

BOSTON.

Importers of English and French Writing, Letter and Note Paper, Envelopes, Writing Parchments, &c.

Oct 18—1854. If

MENZIES & WHITE,</

MIDDLESEX JOURNAL, SATURDAY, APRIL 29, 1854.

To Correspondents.

Our fair Melville correspondent, Miss H. A. King, has our thanks for her beautiful poetic and prose contributions.

Answers.—We should be pleased to hear from you.

R. T. is too lengthy for our present small sheet. We shall soon enlarge, when we will comply with your wish.

Where is the Hermit?

Middlesex Journal.

WOBURN, SATURDAY, APR. 29, 1854.

AGENTS.

North Woburn—MESSRS. NICHOLS, WINN & CO.

Winchester—DR. DAVID YOUNGMAN.

Stoneham—MR. E. T. WHITTIER.

Reading—MR. THOMAS RICHARDSON.

South Reading—DR. WM. H. WILLIS.

Travelling Agent—GEORGE THOMPSON.

MOVING DAY.

In the domestic calendar every day has its celebrities. Friday has been noted, time out of mind, for its ill-luck, and washing-day has its terrible omens. Sunday comes usually once a week, and the Fourth of July once a year, but of all the days of the week or year, none so noted is there, so dreaded by the family man, as "moving-day." Perhaps, in nothing does the versatility of the good people of Yankie-land more conspicuously display itself, than the ease with which we accommodate ourselves to circumstances and change our local habitation. It is said, in this respect the Gothamites are fast rivalling us, if they do not already excel. It must be that this is designed either as a libel upon the denizens of New York, or is a mere ebullition of envy. But let it pass. Next Monday is the anniversary of the domestic exodus.

It has been said that the meaning of that old-fashioned word "Home," is fast becoming lost. Some there are among us still who can remember the old house, and the old trees, the dear and familiar objects which made our "early home." But how many are there of the present, how many shall there be of the next generation, who are literally homeless?—Scarcely do we become domesticated, ere we strike our tents, and prepare to migrate. The influence of association, so strong upon our hearts, is broken up; instead of being identified with the locality, and forming permanent neighborhoods, we lead a wandering life, and children grow up without the love of *home*, so absolutely necessary to a consistent, well-defined love of country.

Far too general is the habit already become with us, of living merely as tenants at will. The influence of such a state of things is clearly developed in England, where the system has produced its legitimate effects. But of this influence we have not now time to speak. Let our mechanics, let business men, let all consider well the duty of providing for themselves and their children *homes* which shall be the nucleus of the fondest associations, the centre of the heart's best and holiest affections. The formation of building associations, and other kindred projects, for the purpose of aiding young men in securing a permanent place of abode, are ones for good. Men of moderate means should avail themselves of such advantages in self-defense, otherwise for them *society* will be but a thing of name, *home* will become an obsolete idea, and *love of country* will be but a fictitious fact.

PROSPECTS FOR BUSINESS.—We are gratified to learn that the coming season is to be characterized by a considerable degree of energy and enterprise. Business of every kind promises well, and the season opens with excellent expectations for business and mechanics. Notwithstanding the high price of labor and stock, we understand that several large buildings are already under contract, and that everything bids fair to give our thriving town a busy appearance the coming season.

We have learned something of movements to be made in certain localities; of others we shall speak hereafter. Somewhat extensive arrangements for building are being made on "Academy Hill." Eli Jones, Esq., a gentleman to whom our community is indebted for many dwelling-houses, has it in contemplation to erect several houses. The practical energy and activity of this gentleman is in the highest degree commendable. Railroad stocks, and bank stocks, and other stocks are *fashionable* channels of investment; but we are happy to know that some there are who prefer our social prosperity and industrial activity, to more "unproductive" operations, let the semi-annual dividend be what it may. The man whose capital will furnish us houses, and give employment to mechanics, is a useful citizen and a public benefactor.

Messrs. G. M. & E. W. Champney are about to erect substantial dwelling-houses in the same vicinity. It is encouraging to see valued citizens thus domesticating themselves in our midst. We trust their example will be followed by hundreds. We have land enough, excellently located, eligible building lots, combining advantages which are to be met with in few towns in our vicinity. Only half an hour's distance from Boston, with trains running, if not every hour all day, at least for several hours morning and night, and other advantages sufficient to entice the most ardent admirer of good scenery, low taxes, and all the comforts of social and rural life.

D. D. Hart, Esq., has already commenced operations upon the estate recently purchased by him opposite the common. We understand he contemplates building. Is it to be the hotel which Woburn so greatly needs? This is the very locality for it, and the investment would be a good one. What says our enterprising neighbor?

Hon. Thomas Wright, Senator from Essex, has refused the sum which, according to custom, has been tendered him on account of sickness which detained him at home. As he was unable to attend to the duties of the State, he did not feel at liberty to pocket the allowance made him for doctors bills, etc. Diogenes should blow out his lantern.

NEXT MONDAY—is "May Day." Should the weather permit, the occasion will be celebrated by exercises, and a display of the most pleasing and interesting character. At an early hour in the morning, Aurora will make her appearance in the eastern part of the town, heralding one of the most magnificent displays which mortal eyes have ever beheld. Precisely at sunrise, the heavens will be most gorgeously illuminated, the effect of which, upon hills, and fields, and valleys, will be most transcendentally beautiful. We understand that a large choir of singers will grace the occasion with music of the most perfect and enchanting character. Those who desire to witness the celebration will bear in mind the early hour at which the exercises take place. We learn that "Rag Rock," "Horn Pond Mountain," and "White's Hill," are points from which the best view may be had.

N. B. Should the weather be unfavorable, the exercises will be postponed till the first fair day.

WHY DON'T IT PAY?—"Why? The stockholders won't let it." Such was the question and reply touching the financial condition of the West Cambridge and Lexington Branch Railroad. True, though we, the stock was poor property, but didn't they raise the fares, and didn't almost all the people on the line of the road choose another route to Boston? Well, the expenses must be reduced, and only three trains run each way per day, and the branch does not pay yet! It is wonderful. If the stockholders and Directors will come over this way, we will tell them how to do it. Our branch pays. Plenty of accommodation and low fares—that's the word boys.

Have you ever seen Santa Anna's splendid saddle and bridle at the Boston Museum? If you want to see something nice in that life, save your quarter and go to 25 Sudbury street, to Joseph S. Read's, where you may see a great variety of beautiful saddles and bridles, and you can buy them for one-half what Santa Anna's cost. Mr. Read keeps everything in his line of business. See his advertisement in another column.

We are rejoiced to record the good work which is going on at that point of Pleasant street, where was formerly the old canal bridge. At this point the street has been much higher than the usual grade, at certain seasons thus submerging a portion of Pleasant street; here, also, it makes a bend, while Warren street and Canal street enter it at different angles. Besides, the street at the point of crossing the canal has been scarcely wide enough for two vehicles to pass each other. We are happy to say that these difficulties are to be remedied, the street being brought to a proper grade and widened, and other improvements effected, whereby the appearance of the street and the estates in the vicinity will be greatly benefited.

We are well known in certain circles" was lately earnestly consulting the almanac. On being asked the object of his search, he stated he wished to ascertain if we were to have any more snow storms, as he should dispose of his great coat, not wishing to loose the interest for six or eight months on the sum invested in it.

CAN ANY ONE TELL US?—When the Woburn Tree Society holds its next meeting, and what they are doing for the improvement of the appearance of our already beautiful village, and the benefit of posterity?

Why is it that in so many of our streets

pedestrians are compelled to walk in the carriage path, after a fall of rain, and when driven therefrom by passing vehicles, look so sadly upon their boots and think of Day and Martin?

—When the new Hotel is to be built—and where it is to be located?

A bill has been reported in the Legislature, levying toll upon the Warren and Old Charlestown bridges, till a sum has been realized sufficient to rebuild the old bridge, with a fund of \$100,000 to keep them in repair.

The Senate have passed resolves for the erection of a monument to the memory of Hon. Daniel Webster, by a vote of 21 to 4. An amendment providing for monuments to Samuel and John Adams failed by a vote of 4 in favor to 20 against.

Mr. Hammond Osmore, a highly respectable citizen of Lexington, for twenty years proprietor of the Elm St. House, in that town, left his home and crossed a portion of his farm for the purpose of trampling some trees. He was found shortly after in a ditch, dead. From appearances he had attempted to cross the ditch on a rail, but after placing one foot upon the rail, in attempting to lift the other foot, it caught in a root and plunged him headlong into the ditch, from the mud and water of which he was not able to extricate himself. He was about 55 years of age.

The Legislature have passed the Bill for the annexation of Charlestown to Boston, to the approval of the people of Charlestown. We hardly think our neighbors will consent to such wholesale absorption.

While the northern avenues of Boston are being closed up, tolls being laid upon Warren and Charlestown bridges, the southern avenues are being opened. Dorchester turnpike has been thrown open to the public, greatly to the interests of Norfolk and Plymouth counties. West Boston bridge is to be closed after Monday next, the bridge to be rebuilt. This bridge is now in the hands of a Corporation, with a view to its being made free so soon as a sufficient fund has been accumulated for its maintenance.

To the pastor and people of Wilmington, great praise is due for an exceedingly well-ordered and bountiful provision for the hun-

[For the Journal]
One link in the chain of an argument, why the Woburn Branch Railroad should be extended to North Woburn, as the following report will show.

A company commenced running an omnibus from North Woburn to Woburn Centre, in connection with the Woburn Branch train of cars, and have completed one year with the following result, viz:—

Number of tickets sold for Boston, 3,900, a 50 cts, \$960 00
Amount rec'd for checks, 61 cts. and single fares
8 cts each, 1045 55
Amount rec'd for transporting mail, 50 00

A dividend of 16 per cent was declared to the shareholders, which leaves \$215,20 in the Sinking Fund. E. FULLER, Treas.

Note. It may be well to state that four persons hold season tickets, and some two or three others purchase tickets by the package of the Railroad Co.

PUBLICATIONS RECEIVED.

GOD for May is received, and it is indeed a splendid number. The frontispiece, the Gleaner, is very pretty, and the spring fashions, diagrams, crotchet work, embroideries, &c., make it a valuable addition to the parlor table. This number will be sent to any person on receipt of 25 cents, and when we consider that it contains 100 pages and 51 engravings, our only wonder is how it can be furnished at that paltry sum.

GRAHAM FOR MAY.—Headley's Life of Washington is a valuable addition to this first-class magazine; besides, this number contains a beautiful plate representing the Irish family;—also, shore birds, a beautifully executed wood engraving, with several designs of ladies' work, a variety of interesting reading matter, making this a valuable publication for every family.

PETERSON'S LADIES' NATIONAL, we can recommend to all who want a pretty and entertaining magazine. Its pages are beautifully embossed, and the tales show the merit of its contributors. It can be had for \$2 a year, or 18 1/2 cents per number, at the various bookstores and periodical depots. It is certainly one of the best conducted magazines that comes to us.

GEORSE is as usual, highly and richly illustrated. It certainly is worthy of patronage, and it commands itself to all classes. Take it, you who do not.

THE LADIES' CHRISTIAN ANNUAL for May, is full of profitable and interesting reading. It is a cheap magazine, and should have a large circulation.

We would refer the readers of the *Journal* to the advertisement of Roberts & Kelsey, Painters, in another column. They are fully prepared to do all kinds of work incident to their profession, and we can say from personal observation, and from actual employment, that the senior partner, Mr. Roberts, who for some ten years past has done business in Boston, is a man every way capable of performing what he undertakes. His particular forte is in graining and marbling, as the numerous churches, church organs, &c., in Boston and vicinity will testify. We would cheerfully recommend him to any and every person having chimney pieces, or other furniture which they would like to conceal under the guise of marble or rosewood.

See 4th page for Antidotes of Poison, Poetry and Agriculture; also, for Woburn Boston advertisements.

Thanks to N. P. Banks for copy of Finance Report.

Reading Department.

SATURDAY, APRIL 29.

The Woburn Conference.

A memorable meeting was held at Wilmington, as before announced, on Tuesday of this week. Such an assembly is seldom seen, never before, probably, by this group of churches.

In a thinly settled region, on a border of the association, in the busy season of opening spring, a meeting-house, and that not a small one, is crowded, aisles and all the passages, and even the pulpit stairs, with people, most of them perhaps from other towns than this. They have come to no stirring political convention; to hear no great debate, no great orator; to engage in no great plan for public advancement in agriculture, labor or mechanism. It is simply the usual half-yearly conference, the result of a common religious feeling in the churches.

But it was almost wonderful! We predict that the story of it will be found in the traditions of that town, fifty years hence. Little children who wondered at the sight, and at the unwonted crowds in the sanctuary, will tell it to the generations to come. It will be a chapter by itself in the religious history of the town. Many souls will have a portion of their history in it.

Oh, the power shown to be in the doctrine of a crucified Savior, by such an assemblage. That was the one generating impulse of this remarkable meeting. Christ is the head, these were the members.

What was done? Addresses in the opening session, in the busy season of opening spring, the allotted topic, "Christian Education;" a sermon; reports from all our associated churches, bringing before the assembly, nearly 25 different speakers, combining an unusual variety of topics, and series of views, which inevitably will give form to opinions, and impulse to action in a hundred households, and in many more bosoms. Prayers and songs from all the assembly, shedding a sacred light upon all the day's acts. These are a brief portion of the things done. It was truly a day of days, an hour on Pisgah's top, opening glimpses of the "great assembly" not often attained in this journey through the wilderness.

The Legislature have passed the Bill for the annexation of Charlestown to Boston, to the approval of the people of Charlestown. We hardly think our neighbors will consent to such wholesale absorption.

While the northern avenues of Boston are being closed up, tolls being laid upon Warren and Charlestown bridges, the southern avenues are being opened. Dorchester turnpike has been thrown open to the public, greatly to the interests of Norfolk and Plymouth counties. West Boston bridge is to be closed after Monday next, the bridge to be rebuilt. This bridge is now in the hands of a Corporation, with a view to its being made free so soon as a sufficient fund has been accumulated for its maintenance.

To the pastor and people of Wilmington, great praise is due for an exceedingly well-ordered and bountiful provision for the hun-

dry multitudes. Several hundreds were satisfied with bread by their generous hospitality. So attentive was this care, that we noticed hay was provided for the horses. Such a meeting and such a reception of it, is worth more to a town than ten political victories, more than any accession of haughty grandeur, or even that of great ungodly wealth. It is a spring, and long will the green margin show where flowed streams from it, among those fortunate and generous people. W.

MESSRS. EDITORS:—If the question of the healthfulness of a locality may be determined by the longevity of its inhabitants, then surely READING may assume to be the Banner town, against all comers. In support of this claim, allow me to present to your readers, the names of twenty-seven OGROGANIANS now living—most of them in comfortable health—within the precincts of this town.

Rev. Peter Sanborn,

"The venerable priest and sage,
The pastor of a former age."

Richard Parker and his wife, Hannah Parker, Thomas Hartshorne, Mrs. Bancroft, Mrs. Fanny Temple, Mrs. Farwell Brown, Judith Boutwell, Jabez Weston, Capt. Abijah Weston and his wife, Anna Weston, Mrs. Jerusha Parker, Mr. and Mrs. Ebenezer Emerson, Mr. and Mrs. David Weston, Mrs. Betty Parker, the oldest person in town; she will be 92 in August next; Mrs. Sarah Parker, John Johnson, Ezra Sweetser, Benjamin Holt and his wife Elizabeth Holt, Amos Tamia, colored, believed to be 90, or more; Mrs. Affie Kimball, Mrs. Sarah Goodwin, Mr. Nehemiah Bancroft, Miss Sarah Cross, who completes her eightieth year in July next.

Most of these lovely old people, having spent their lives in the love and service of Christ, are now patiently waiting His summons to depart and be with Him.

The time would fail me were I to attempt the enumeration of the host of Septuagenarians in our midst—I think we have scores of them. Sexagenarians are still more numerous, and most of them in the acme of their efficiency and usefulness.

Now all this length of days speaks, to the thinker, of correct modes of living, as well as of healthfulness of situation. Time will show whether the introduction, among us, of the "Universal Stove" and other modern innovations in business and habits of life, will or will not, counterpoise mere salubrity of climate. I must say, I more than fear the showing up of the next quarter century, in respect to the health and longevity of our population.

K. E. B.

MAP FOR READING.

Our citizens will welcome the new map of the town, now offered to them through Philadelphia—Yankee—Company. It will exhibit all the roads, brooks, hills, dwellings and names of occupants, together with an enlarged view of the village—its streets and public and business places. On its borders will be shown such public buildings and residences as will pay the price of engraving. Such a map is of great value, *socially*,—helping the people to an acquaintance with one another,—to a knowledge of names and places of residence;—*politically*,—showing the lands, streams, schools, places for business, &c.;—*historically*, as it preserves to coming generations a picture of the face of the town and places of residence of families. What a price we would pay for a map, like this, of Reading one hundred years ago!

It is a town history hung on the wall. We hope many families will make it an ornament and keepsake in their homes.

TOWN MEETING.

MIDDLESEX, SS.

To either of the Constables of the Town of Reading, Greeting:

In the name of the Commonwealth of Massachusetts, you are directed to notify and warn the legal voters of the town of Reading to meet in Union Hall, in said town, on MONDAY, the first day of May next, at one o'clock P. M., to act on the following articles, to wit:

Art. 1. To choose a moderator.

2. To fill all vacancies in Town Officers.

3. To see what action the Town will take on the order of Notice of the County Commissioners respecting the Petitions of Dana Parker, Samuel H. Dunmore, Washington P. Damon and Liley Eaton, praying for a Jury to locate anew or alter the bounds of Salem Street and Ash Street adjoining their lands, and determine

MIDDLESEX JOURNAL, SATURDAY, APRIL 29, 1854.

other duties. Hoping not to introduce any thing into the columns of the Journal prejudicial to the growing reputation, the trust happiness, and the real prosperity of our town, or calculated to damage in the least an increasingly valuable newspaper, having already a large circulation here and elsewhere, we close the present article by saying, with the poet, to each and every one of our beloved readers and patrons,

"There's a heart within this hand, brother,
Come place thy hand in mine,
And let an answer to my heart
Be echoed back from thine;
And let a sacred pledge be passed
Between us now, my brother,
To live in peace with human kind,
In friendship with each other."

We had the pleasure on Wednesday evening last of attending the exhibition at the Town Hall, of Langley's Biblical Panoramas and Tableaux of Constantinople and the Bosphorus. Although having been exhibited on ten different times before, yet the hall was filled. Joseph W. Barrett, one of our townsmen, was the artist who painted this truly wonderful and splendid work.

We have visited a great number of panoramas, but recollect none embracing more of the really grand and beautiful. The magic touch of Alladin's Lamp could bring into existence no more richness and beauty, than has the wonderful and transforming power of Mr. Barrett's pencil in some of the magnificent scenes in this painting. We fear that Mr. Barrett's ability is not appreciated by our townsmen. By study Mr. Barrett is destined to leave "his mark" behind him.

The delineation was to the point and in good taste, by the gentlemanly proprietor, Mr. Langley; he is deserving the success he meets with.

Stoneham, April 20th, 1854.

A Mistake, What is a Mistake?

Eating Garget Root for horse Radish and not discovering the difference until an unusual enlargement ensued to the great terror of the consumer and astonishment of the holder.

A well known dweller in the vicinity of Spot Pond last week wishing for some condiment with his Sunday dish of "Baked Beans," be思ought of horse radish, but in digging procured the root of poke weed generally known as Garget root. He did not discover his mistake until an enlargement of his earthly tabernacle made the services of a tailor necessary to supply the place of his rent nether garments. Before the needed garments were supplied, a disciple of Esculapius had to be called, when on viewing his patient's culinary department he discovered the cause of the uncalmed expansion. Remedies were furnished and taken that quickly reduced the body of the patient to its proper proportions without further disaster.

Winchester Department.

SATURDAY, APRIL 29.

Extract from Report of School Committee.

We are happy to find, that Winchester still maintains, and has ever advanced upon the high position she assumed at the very outset of her career, among the towns and cities of the Commonwealth, in the amount of her appropriations for the support of Public Schools. According to the last Annual Report of the Board of Education, Winchester stands at the head of the towns and cities of Middlesex County, and with a single exception at the head of all the towns and cities of the state. This exception is Brookline, which owes its pre-eminence, as it is remarked by the Secretary of the Board, in a note subjoined to the tables, to the large amount of capital concentrated there. The remark of the Secretary, however, does not apply to Winchester, as will appear from an examination of the second series of tables, where the towns are arranged according to the percentage of their taxable property appropriated for schools. Here Winchester not only stands far ahead of Brookline, which is low in the scale, but within eight of the head. So that if the two tables were reduced to one, Winchester might be said to lead all the towns and cities of the Commonwealth, in the amount of her appropriations for the use of schools.

We speak of this not in a boastful spirit. We have done no more than it was our duty to do. As was remarked in our last Annual Report, we are still far below the standard of our Puritan ancestors. They, in their penury, cast into the lap of the state for educational purposes, all their living; while we give sparingly of our abundance. They not only established and supported Common Schools, but founded a College, when the loss of a single crop would have reduced them to actual suffering and starvation.

Now ought we to feel as if the amount of our annual appropriation is fixed. This must not be. Our population is increasing. New and highly respectable families are constantly moving into the place. They are attracted, not more by the variety and beauty of our scenery, than by the reputation of our schools. This reputation must be sustained. And in order to this, as often as it becomes necessary to establish a new school, which, as we shall by-and-by show, is the case at the present time, our appropriation must be increased. Only in this way can we keep our place in the van of educational improvement. We must go onward, or be trodden down by those whom we have left in the rear.

BOOK NOTICES.

MY SCHOOL AND SCHOOLMASTERS, or, The Story of My Education. By Hugh Miller, author of the "Footprints of the Creator," &c., pp. 526. Gould & Lincoln, 59 Washington St., Boston. With an elegant likeness of the author.

The author of this work has long been known as one of the very best writers of the age. With a freshness of conception and simplicity of style which renders him alike the

pleasing companion of the old and young; he proves to all that he affirms only what he knows, and carries conviction to every mind. Deservedly popular as are all his works, this last will increase his literary fame, and bring his mind into close connection with thousands that have not known him before. It is a simple story of the manner in which he obtained his education, and will therefore give encouragement to many an obscure young man who is now toiling alone, struggling with adverse fortune and sighing after eminence and distinction in life. He tells us the story of his own efforts; unaided but by nature, which in childhood and manhood he put forth as the elements of his future success. It is no common-place book, and we could wish that every boy and young man would read and see what can be done by well directed and manly effort. Though a book of truth, it is thickly studded with brilliant and sparkling descriptions of men and things with which he came in contact through the early part of his life. It incites the true principles of self reliance, integrity and noble purpose in a manner more thrilling, exciting, and interesting than any novel we have ever read. Let each parent buy a copy for his son. It will be read by thousands with marked profit and usefulness. The book is bound in a beautiful style.

Commonwealth of Massachusetts. MIDDLESEX, 88.

THE TWO RECORDS; THE MOSAIC AND THE GEOLOGICAL. By Hugh Miller; pp. 46. Gould & Lincoln, 59 Washington street, Boston.

This is a lecture delivered before the Young Men's Christian Association, in Exeter Hall, London. Of this we only say, that the name of the author will ensure its circulation. The leading thought is indicated by the following sentence:—"The writings of Moses do not fix the antiquity of the globe," and therefore Geology and Revelation never contradict each other.

The same publishers issued a short time since, "THE PREACHER AND THE KING," and "THE PRIEST AND THE HUGUEON," both valuable volumes, which are filled with rich instructions and charming incidents, as well as good impulses. To say that they are interesting does not aptly describe them, for they hold spell bound each reader until the work is finished.

OUR PARISH, or Annals of Pastor and People, pp. 452, 12mo. L. P. Crown & Co., 61 Cornhill, Boston.

This most deeply interesting work, published by one of our own citizens, is a series of graphic sketches of the life of a country pastor and his people. Unlike most books of a similar character, it gives all sides of pastoral life, the bright and sunny, and the dark and grave. It commences with the ordination of a young and devoted minister, and traces his influence and success through a period of years, until a new, and untried element is introduced into the quiet and happy congregation, and thus illustrates as only an eye witness can, how great a matter a little fire kindleth. The pastor is dismissed and dies amid a broken heart, and the congregation dwindles into insignificance and listlessness. If the scenes so skillfully portrayed are not drawn from real life, the author must have taken daguerreotypes of many persons who do live, and we should not wonder if many churches and individuals were as uneasy when they read this as some were when they read "Shady Side."

The description of the quaint old maid, Miss Buss and the sewing society, and several of the death scenes, show the author to be not only an able writer, but one skilled in human character, and, if we mistake not, there are indications in the work itself, which show that the author is one already favorably known, and whose works have been read by thousands. If "Shady Side" has been read by thousands, this must be read ten thousand.

PROCEEDINGS OF TOWN MEETING, WINCHESTER, April 24th, 1854.

Art. 1. Chose J. F. Stone, Moderator.

Art. 2. Voted, That whenever the owners of land on the north side of Myrtle street, shall widen said street five feet, on the north side; that the selectmen are hereby instructed to set in the Primary School House fence, five feet, or the same side.

Art. 3. Voted, That the subject of straightening Forest street, be referred to the selectmen, with full power to do as they may see fit.

Art. 4. Voted, That \$100 extra be raised and appropriated to repair Bacon street.

Art. 5. Voted, That the subject matter of sidewalks on Pleasant street, be referred to the selectmen, and that they be authorized to ascertain, where the bounds of said street are, and that they locate said bounds and report to the next town meeting.

Art. 6. Voted, That the Town Treasurer be authorized to hire a sum of money, not exceeding \$2000, to meet the demands upon the treasury, in anticipation of the taxes.

Art. 7. Voted, That the votes passed September 15, 1851, and March 1, 1852, relating to the empowerning the Cemetery Committee to sell the town's land, adjoining land of the Congregational Parish, be hereby rescinded.

Art. 8. Voted, That the votes passed April 4, 1853, and May 2d, 1853, relating to selling town's land adjoining land of the Congregational Parish, be hereby rescinded.

Art. 9. Voted, That the selectmen be authorized to mark such exchange of lands with the Congregational Parish as they may deem proper; and that the treasurer be authorized to make and receive the needful conveyances, under the direction and approval of said selectmen.

Art. 10. Voted, That the vote passed Nov. 14, 1853, whereby it was voted to erect a building for an engine house, horsehouse, and Armory be hereby rescinded.

Art. 11. Voted, That the following By-Laws be adopted as one of the By-Laws of the Town of Winchester, and that the same be submitted to the Selectmen for their adoption.

EDWARD SAFFORD, Ignatius Sargent, Persons named to said act of incorporation. It

Reading, 29th, 1854.

NOTICE

The subscribers to the Stock of the Lyceum Hall Association are requested to meet at Institute Hall, on Friday, May 5, 1854, at 7 o'clock P. M., to act on the proposed Act of incorporation, passed the 26th inst, for the estab. of the Lyceum Hall, and necessary for the permanent organization of said association.

EDWARD SAFFORD, Ignatius Sargent, Persons named to said act of incorporation. It

Reading, 29th, 1854.

NOTICE

The subscribers to the Stock of the Lyceum Hall Association are requested to meet at Institute Hall, on Friday, May 5, 1854, at 7 o'clock P. M., to act on the proposed Act of incorporation, passed the 26th inst, for the estab. of the Lyceum Hall, and necessary for the permanent organization of said association.

EDWARD SAFFORD, Ignatius Sargent, Persons named to said act of incorporation. It

Reading, 29th, 1854.

NOTICE

The subscribers to the Stock of the Lyceum Hall Association are requested to meet at Institute Hall, on Friday, May 5, 1854, at 7 o'clock P. M., to act on the proposed Act of incorporation, passed the 26th inst, for the estab. of the Lyceum Hall, and necessary for the permanent organization of said association.

EDWARD SAFFORD, Ignatius Sargent, Persons named to said act of incorporation. It

Reading, 29th, 1854.

NOTICE

The subscribers to the Stock of the Lyceum Hall Association are requested to meet at Institute Hall, on Friday, May 5, 1854, at 7 o'clock P. M., to act on the proposed Act of incorporation, passed the 26th inst, for the estab. of the Lyceum Hall, and necessary for the permanent organization of said association.

EDWARD SAFFORD, Ignatius Sargent, Persons named to said act of incorporation. It

Reading, 29th, 1854.

GREAT SALE OF STABLE STOCK AT AUCTION.

BY WILLIAM WINN, JR.

A splendid assortment of Horses, Carriages, Sleighs and Harnesses at auction, at the Central House Stable, Walnut Centre, on May 19, 1854, consisting of

good, if not the best that were ever kept in any stable in the county of Middlesex. The most of them have been in said stable to let for the year, and are well known and deservedly and deservedly popular.

Also, a number of horses, carriages, &c., &c.,

and harnesses, &c., &c., &c., &c.,

MIDDLESEX JOURNAL, SATURDAY, APRIL 29, 1854.

[For the Journal.]

APRIL 18th, 1854.

I thought the cold winter had gone out of hearing, And loving as most love, to slander a bit, I poured out my spleen on the shard cruel tyrant, In all sorts of shapes of my quick flippant wit.

One bright Monday morning I shook furs and fannels, And smiled how d'ye do to the birds on the tree, Sweet April was shining on sunniest and steepest, And oh, how acceptably shone it on me!

How glad were my thoughts as I turned to my slumbers Last Friday, to think of the morning to come, I should rise very early and walk in the meadow, And gather green mosses to beautify the meadow.

My thoughts were not that my kind benefactor, Arranges all seasons to suit his own will, I was longing for summer, and as to the winter, I could not deny it, I hated it still.

I rose with the morning, and opened the curtains, And what was the picture arrayed before me? The plain was a snow-sheet, and dimly th' snow-sakes I saw the white roofs, and each snow-covered tree!

Ah well, and my birthday had passed in a snow drift! Be mine then the spi it from prejudice free, To welcome all seasons alike from the giver, So winter's gray sky shall be sunshiny to me.

Stoneham, 1854.

A. M. P.

COMPOST FOR FRUIT TREES. Fruit trees must be fed, if we would have them thrive and bear. Decaying leaves, or the scrapings from the forest form one of the best ingredients for compost designed for any kind of fruit trees. Mr. Downing, a distinguished fruit culturist and former editor of the Horticulturist, gave it as his opinion that the best compost adapted for general use with fruit trees, is that composed of swamp muck, or the black decayed vegetable matter to be obtained from low grounds, mixed with wood ashes at the rate of five bushels of fresh ashes to twice the quantity of leached ashes to a wagon load. This furnishes not only the requisite vegetable matter, but also, those minerals essential to the production of fine fruit.

This compost he would modify as follows, to adapt it to the different varieties of fruit trees. For *Apple Trees.* To every cart load of muck and ashes mixture, after it has lain a fortnight, add two bushels of air slacked lime. *Pear Trees.* To every cart load of muck and ashes mixture, add a bushel of ground or dissolved bones, and two bushels of leached ashes. *Peach Trees.* To every cart load of muck and ashes mixture, add half a bushel of lime, Hot brandy and water. *Hartshorn* and turpentine are also useful. *Nectarines.* Give large doses of tea made of galls, Peruvian bark, or white oak bark. *Tobacco.*—First an emetic, then astringent tea, then stimulants. *Verdigris.*—Plenty of white of eggs and water.

White Vitrol.—Give the patient plenty of milk and water.

In almost all cases of poisoning, emetics are highly useful; and of these one of the very best, because most prompt and deadly, is the common mustard flour or powder, a teaspoonful of which, stirred up in warm water, may be given every five minutes, until free vomiting can be obtained. Emetics and warm demulcent drinks such as milk and water, linseed, tea, chalk water, &c., should be administered without delay; subsequent management of the case will, of course, be left to a physician.

If all the bones of the butcher's meat are broken into very small pieces, and thrown into a tank, and mixed with the vegetable refuse of the garden, or allotment, and all the ashes; and if in another tank are collected all the house sewage, including that from the sink and the water closet, an ample supply of manure will be furnished for fertilizing the ground required to grow wheat and garden vegetables for the family. In the former case the following is the method recommended:—

If all the bones of the butcher's meat are broken into very small pieces, and thrown into a tank, and mixed with the vegetable refuse of the garden, or allotment, and all the ashes; and if in another tank are collected all the house sewage, including that from the sink and the water closet, an ample supply of manure will be furnished for fertilizing the ground required to grow wheat and garden vegetables for the family. In the former case the following is the method recommended:—

WILL, on Wednesday, 19th inst., at 3 o'clock, sell all the property in his interest, in Woburn, an Insolvent Debtor, had on the 12th day of December last, in and to a lot of land, valuable for building purposes, consisting of about half an acre, situated about half a mile south-easterly from the Centre Village, and about one-half mile from the Woburn Pond Station, on the Woburn Branch of the Merrimack River. Also, immediately to the above, will be sold all the right title and interest, which the said French had in the said land, to the Debtor, in and to a certain Lot, L. L. L. with the buildings thereon, situated in Hoy street, in the Centre Village of said Woburn. Said premises are very eligibly situated, in a retired but convenient part of Woburn centre, and very near the railroad, the Post-office, several Churches, and good schools.

On the above lot are several buildings, which, with slight expense, might be rendered productive property for letting.

Also, immediately after the sale of the above, five lots, with buildings thereon, to the right of the land interested which the said French had on the 12th day of December, in and to the well known and valuable real estate, constituting a part of the Mishawum House estate, situated on Main street, in Woburn. Also, a large tract of tillage and pasturing, and a very nice orchard, situated in the westerly side of Woburn on Cambridge street. Said place will be sold on the most reasonable terms, on application to the subscriber next day.

W. H. COOPER, Agent, East Cambridge, Jan. 7, 1854.

Antidotes of Poison.

We should advise all our readers to cut out and preserve the following list of antidotes against all poison. We of course advise the immediate sending for a physician; but, before he comes, it is well to know what to do.

Acids.—These cause great heat and sensation of burning pain from the mouth down to the stomach. Remedies: magnesia, soda, pearl-ash, or soap, dissolved in water; then use stomach pump or emetics.

Alkalies.—Best remedy is vinegar.

Ammonia.—Remedy: lemon juice, or vinegar; afterwards milk and water.

Alcohol.—First cleanse out the stomach by an emetic; then dash cold water on the head, and give ammonia (spirits of hartshorn.)

Arsenic.—Remedies: in the first place evacuate the stomach; then give the white of eggs, lime water, or chalk and water, charcoal, and the preparations of iron, particularly hydrate.

Lead.—White lead and sugar of lead. Remedies: alum, cathartic, such as castor oil and Epsom salts especially.

Chloroform.—In poisons by carbonic gas, remove the patient to open air, dash cold water on the head and body, and stimulate the nostrils and lungs by hartshorn, at the same time rubbing the chest briskly.

Crotonate.—Substitute: Give white of eggs freshly mixed with water; or give wheat flour and water, or soap and water freely.

Crosette.—White of eggs and emetics.

Belladonna, or Nightshade.—Give emetics, and then plenty of vinegar and water, or lemonade.

Mushrooms, when poisonous.—Give emetics, and then plenty of vinegar and water, with a dose of either, if handy.

Nitrate of Silver (lunar caustic).—Give a strong solution of common salt, and then emetics.

Opium.—First give a strong emetic of mustard and water, then strong coffee and acid drinks; dash cold water on the head.

Laudanum.—Same as opium.

Nux Vomica.—Frequently mistaken for soap salts. Remedies: chalk, magnesia, or soap and water freely, then emetics.

Nitrate of Potash, or Saltpetre.—Give emetics, then copious draughts of linseed tea, milk and water, and other soothing drinks.

Prusia Acid.—When there is time administer chlorine, in the shape of soda or lime. Hot brandy and water. Hartshorn and turpentine are also useful.

Tartar Emetic.—Give large doses of tea made of galls, Peruvian bark, or white oak bark.

Grape Vines.—To every cart load of muck and ashes mixture, add a bushel of ground or dissolved bones, and two bushels of leached ashes.

Plum Trees.—To every cart load of muck and ashes mixture, add half a bushel of lime, and a bushel of ashes, and a peck of salt.

Apple Trees.—To every cart load of muck and ashes mixture, after it has lain a fortnight, add two bushels of air slacked lime. *Hartshorn* and turpentine are also useful.

Pear Trees.—To every cart load of muck and ashes mixture, add a bushel of ground or dissolved bones, and two bushels of leached ashes, and a bushel of ashes, and a peck of salt.

Prune Acid.—First an emetic, then astringent tea, then stimulants.

Verdigris.—Plenty of white of eggs and water.

White Vitrol.—Give the patient plenty of milk and water.

In almost all cases of poisoning, emetics are highly useful; and of these one of the very best, because most prompt and deadly, is the common mustard flour or powder, a teaspoonful of which, stirred up in warm water, may be given every five minutes, until free vomiting can be obtained. Emetics and warm demulcent drinks such as milk and water, linseed, tea, chalk water, &c., should be administered without delay; subsequent management of the case will, of course, be left to a physician.

It has been asserted that enough manure in shape of refuse and sewage, if properly accumulated, is made by every family to manure the ground necessary to supply them with vegetable food. It might also be as truly said, that enough land lies idle, or nearly so around many dwellings to furnish at least summer vegetables for the family. In the former case the following is the method recommended:—

If all the bones of the butcher's meat are broken into very small pieces, and thrown into a tank, and mixed with the vegetable refuse of the garden, or allotment, and all the ashes; and if in another tank are collected all the house sewage, including that from the sink and the water closet, an ample supply of manure will be furnished for fertilizing the ground required to grow wheat and garden vegetables for the family. In the former case the following is the method recommended:—

WILL, on Wednesday, 19th inst., at 3 o'clock, sell all the property in his interest, in Woburn, an Insolvent Debtor, had on the 12th day of December last, in and to a lot of land, valuable for building purposes, consisting of about half an acre, situated about half a mile south-easterly from the Centre Village, and about one-half mile from the Woburn Pond Station, on the Woburn Branch of the Merrimack River. Also, immediately to the above, will be sold all the right title and interest, which the said French had in the said land, to the Debtor, in and to a certain Lot, L. L. L. with the buildings thereon, situated in Hoy street, in the Centre Village of said Woburn. Said premises are very eligibly situated, in a retired but convenient part of Woburn centre, and very near the railroad, the Post-office, several Churches, and good schools.

On the above lot are several buildings, which, with slight expense, might be rendered productive property for letting.

Also, immediately after the sale of the above, five lots, with buildings thereon, to the right of the land interested which the said French had on the 12th day of December, in and to the well known and valuable real estate, constituting a part of the Mishawum House estate, situated on Main street, in Woburn. Also, a large tract of tillage and pasturing, and a very nice orchard, situated in the westerly side of Woburn on Cambridge street. Said place will be sold on the most reasonable terms, on application to the subscriber next day.

W. H. COOPER, Agent, East Cambridge, Jan. 7, 1854.

Assignee's Sale of Real Estate.

BY WM. WINN JR., AUCTIONEER.

WILL, on Wednesday, 19th inst., at 3 o'clock, sell all the property in his interest, in Woburn, an Insolvent Debtor, had on the 12th day of December last, in and to a lot of land, valuable for building purposes, consisting of about half an acre, situated about half a mile south-easterly from the Centre Village, and about one-half mile from the Woburn Pond Station, on the Woburn Branch of the Merrimack River. Also, immediately to the above, will be sold all the right title and interest, which the said French had in the said land, to the Debtor, in and to a certain Lot, L. L. L. with the buildings thereon, situated in Hoy street, in the Centre Village of said Woburn. Said premises are very eligibly situated, in a retired but convenient part of Woburn centre, and very near the railroad, the Post-office, several Churches, and good schools.

On the above lot are several buildings, which, with slight expense, might be rendered productive property for letting.

Also, immediately after the sale of the above, five lots, with buildings thereon, to the right of the land interested which the said French had on the 12th day of December, in and to the well known and valuable real estate, constituting a part of the Mishawum House estate, situated on Main street, in Woburn. Also, a large tract of tillage and pasturing, and a very nice orchard, situated in the westerly side of Woburn on Cambridge street. Said place will be sold on the most reasonable terms, on application to the subscriber next day.

W. H. COOPER, Agent, East Cambridge, Jan. 7, 1854.

SPRING STYLE HATS.

A GOOD assortment of HATS and CAPS, of the latest patterns, for sale by

J. W. HAMMOND, Powells' block.

STRAW MATTINGS, all widths, at

W. WOODBERRY'S, 14

April 1, 1854.

HOUSE AND LAND FOR SALE.

A House, containing 8 rooms, with sheds

adjoining, also a large blacksmith's shop

and a large stable, situated in the westerly side of Woburn on Cambridge street. Said place will be sold on the most reasonable terms, on application to the subscriber next day.

JONAS HALE, Agent, Woburn, Jan. 7, 1854.

INSURANCE.

METROPOLITAN INS. CO.,

(Incorp'd, Feb. 19, 1853, by the Legislature of Massachusetts)

IN THE CITY OF BOSTON,

Capital, \$200,000,

OFFICE, N. 14 STATE STREET,

INSURANCE.

Buildings, Merchandise, Furniture, Vessels in Port, and their Cargo, &c.,

against Loss or Damage by Fire, & Maritime Losses.

DIRECTORS.

Samuel S. Lawrence, Lyman C. Thayer,

Lewis Rice, C. C. C. Miller, Z. M. Miller,

Albert A. Smith, Luther Monroe,

A. J. Mitchell, Thomas Cone,

Samuel S. Perkins, Gile Wheeler,

E. B. Isham, Luther Monroe, President.

W. E. THAYER, Secretary.

The subscriber has been appointed Agent for the above, to Woburn and vicinity, and will promptly attend to all parts for insurance, at the office of the Journal, G. M. FOWLE.

W. E. THAYER, Secretary.

For Sale or to Let,

THREE valuable Corners, Also, Violins, Guitars & Flutes.

W. M. WESTON,

Nov. 12 Cor. of Railroad and Main sts.

CALF BOOTS.

ENTS: French Calf Boots; ANCHOR BRAND

Smythe's make. For sale by

A. ROUNDY, 18

Leave Boston at 7.30, and 9.30 A. M., 12 M., 2.30, 5.30 and 6.30 P. M.

Leave Lowell at 7.00, 7.50 and 10 A. M., 12.00 P. M., 2.30 P. M.

Leave Woburn at 7.00, 7.50 and 10 A. M., 12.00 P. M., 2.30 P. M.

Leave Cambridge at 7.00, 7.50 and 10 A. M., 12.00 P. M., 2.30 P. M.

Leave Boston at 7.00, 7.50 and 10 A. M., 12.00 P. M., 2.30 P. M.

Leave Woburn at 7.00, 7.50 and 10 A. M., 12.00 P. M., 2.30 P. M.

Leave Lowell at 7.00, 7.50 and 10 A. M., 12.00 P. M., 2.30 P. M.

Leave Cambridge at 7.00, 7.50 and 10 A. M., 12.00 P. M.,

MIDDLESEX JOURNAL, SATURDAY, MAY 6, 1854.

Middlesex Journal.

WOBURN, SATURDAY, MAY 6, 1854.

AGENTS.
North Woburn—MESSRS. NICHOLS, WINN & CO.
Winchester—Dr. DAVID YOUNGMAN.
Stoneham—Mr. E. T. WHITFIELD.
Reading—Mr. THOMAS RICHARDSON.
South Reading—Dr. WM. H. WILLIS.
Travelling Agent—GEORGE THOMPSON.

Report of the School Committee.

We have delayed any mention of the very able report of the School Committee, until such time as our citizens should be able to peruse it for themselves in printed form. The whole number of schools is 14, of which 3 are grammar, 3 mixed, 7 primary, and one high school, the whole embraced in six districts. The amount appropriated by the town, for schools, was \$4,400; received from the state \$197 71; making in all \$4,597 71. The amount paid for instruction was \$4,077 42. The whole number of children between five and fifteen was 924. The average attendance has been 577. The number who have attended, under five, has been 84; the number over fifteen, 89. The report presents a very satisfactory view of the condition of the schools, for the details of which we refer our readers to the document itself.

A single fact alluded to in the remarks of the High School, is worthy of notice. Of this school, we would here take occasion to say, Woburn has reason to be proud. The recent examination gave evidence that much has been accomplished, as well as promise that much yet will be accomplished. The committee say that in too many instances there is "too much space gone over, in proportion to careful and analytical investigation of subjects." This we apprehend to be a too general fault in all our schools. The idea is far too common, that education is to fill the mind with the matter contained in the text books, *not to unfold or develop its powers*. Hence the process of crowding studies upon children, of which they can get but the merest outline, and which their teachers find but little time to explain. Little wonder is it that such training makes superficial readers, rather parrots and imitators than sound, careful, original thinkers. The mixing up of history, and geography, algebra and geometry, natural philosophy, chemistry and botany, Latin, Greek, French and Italian, in addition to the very necessary exercises of composition and map drawing, as is sometimes done, is a grave and often fatal mistake. It appears to us that the course of the committee in this respect is worthy of great praise, and governed by a thorough knowledge of the wants of a school.

The remarks of the committee touching absences and irregularities of attendance are worthy careful consideration. The matter is put in a strong and practical light. Some there are who think we already spend too much money for schools, and certainly we do spend too much to have it wasted. The expenses of the schools are not lessened, because thirty-seven scholars out of a hundred stay at home. Nor yet is this a loss merely of so much money which is in fact expended for nothing. The occasional absences retard the constant scholars and the progress of the whole school, so that the money expended for and bestowed upon all the children is no small portion of it wasted by these absences.

Let parents consider these things, and remember that no small share of the benefit to be derived from our educational facilities must depend upon them. The most energetic teacher and efficient committee, will, to some extent fail in their efforts, unless sustained by the parents' co-operation. A teacher's influence may be impaired more easily than some would seem to suppose. Let our teachers be encouraged and aided by the sympathy and co-operation of parents. Let their interest in the advancement of their children be manifested by occasional visits to the schools. Above all, let them not by word or act, foster a spirit of insubordination to school discipline, lest the evil they do come down upon their own heads. We commend the report to the calm, dispassionate consideration of all our fellow citizens.

WHAT WOBURN NEEDS.—If there is one thing more than another needed to render our goodly town *passable*, it is sidewalks. These we need badly. Did owners of real estate but realize how much more valuable their property would become by the construction of permanent, convenient sidewalks, there would be little occasion for any words of ours. As it is, in how many of our streets is the pedestrian doomed to make common cause with any vehicles which may choose to take the side of the road, and in "muddy weather" escape the perils of the way as best he can.

But our present aim is not to call individual, but public attention to this matter. A good sidewalk is a matter of public convenience and necessity. The public requires their construction. Let any one attempt to pass on a dark night from Salem street to the Post-Office, and, unless perfectly familiar with the dangers of the way, if he escapes with unbroken limbs and a sound neck, he may consider himself more safely insured than any insurance company could make him. Again, let him continue his walk to the depot, and there attempt to pass, where at almost any hour may be seen vehicles of various kinds standing upon the sidewalk, or the place where the sidewalk ought to be.

In this vicinity, where there is so much foot travel, a sidewalk is indispensable. The safety of our children, if not our own safety, our well known gallantry, demands attention to this matter. Gentlemen of the Board of Surveyors, ye venerable fathers of the town, heed the cry of your bemired and periled children, and grant us sidewalks!

Mr. Murray, Court street, has fine fruit trees for sale. See his advertisement.

ANSWERS TO CERTAIN QUERIES IN OUR LAST.

"One who knows" informs us there are fourteen reasons why the Woburn Tree Society is not now in active operation. The first is that the officers of the society have fought, bled and died in the service. The other thirteen reasons he will be happy to give to any who may call upon him.

"A voice from the *nasty* (vasty?) deep" cries out that the fathers of the town should furnish mud scows to ferry passengers along some of our sidewalks.

As to the hotel, a "citizen" tells us that not many years ago, on a very dark and stormy night, a traveller called upon one of the fathers of the town and demanded a shelter for himself and family and horse through the night. Owing to the refusal to grant licenses, there was *then* no place of public entertainment in the town. The "official" called upon did not see fit to heed the demand though at the risk of a lawsuit for neglect of a statute, and the traveller was compelled to find his way to Medford or Charlestown, and more hospitable doors. Yankee like the "Citizen" answers the question touching the hotel by asking what would be the fate of the town should a suit under such circumstances occur now? Can any body tell him?

THE CRACK O' DOOM.—This is an event concerning which much has been said and written, but the attempt to fix the period when it will transpire has hitherto signally failed. By a recent notice, however, of assessors of our goodly town, we find that they have fixed upon the 22nd to the 27th of the present month inclusive, as the time for all tax payers to hand in a statement of their taxable property, after which days, all who neglect this weighty matter will be doomed according to law. The matter must therefore be considered settled. We shouldn't wonder if some people felt like shaking in their shoes.

■■■ A new process has been discovered by some French baker by which twice the quantity of bread is made from the same quantity of flour as by the old process. The secret is in some chemical action which disengages more fully the gluten of the flour. So valuable a secret would be a godsend to the poor these hard times.

■■■ The storm of Saturday and Sunday last did much damage along the valley of the Connecticut and on many of the lines of railroad. The New York passengers by the New Haven road were forwarded by way of Albany and down the Hudson. The quantity of water which fell was five inches and 16-100, according to measurement at the U. S. arsenal. Some of the mills at Lowell and Lawrence were compelled to stop by reason of the rise of the river.

■■■ Mr. Southwick has recovered \$12,000 from the city of Boston for damages sustained by him in falling into a "man trap" in Congress Street.

■■■ The New Almshouses of the State are soon to receive their tenants. Several hundred go from the establishment at Deer Island. If the State can keep the paupers for less than 49 cents a week for adults, the price heretofore allowed to the towns, it must be on starvation fare.

■■■ The ladies propose to provide a dinner for the remainder of the sons and daughters at Newburyport on the 4th of July. They will have a good time of it. When the ladies take such a project in hand, the thing is done.

■■■ The Five Cent Savings Bank in Boston, which commenced operations on Monday, has created quite an excitement among the juveniles as well as adults. The amount of cash deposited the first day were \$742.

■■■ The venerable body which has been holding its sessions at the State House for some months past, at last have adjourned. They were doubtless well satisfied with the result of their labors, since in addition to voting an increase of *per diem* to \$3, they caused it to be extended to the 1st. Should we be able to ascertain that they did anything else that was really of service to any body, we shall endeavor to inform our readers. All we can say is, if Massachusetts survives the action of the last Legislature, added to that of the Convention, she has—a pretty stormy constitution as we say of a well physicked patient.

■■■ May, handsome coquette as she is, is crowded in upon us with a lowering frown, which soon gave way to her happiest smiles. Next she greeted us with a chilly breath and then tears. But all the while she was putting on her best green dress, and her admirers may be sure her heart will warm to them ere long.

■■■ Prof. Agassiz.

By notice in another column it will be seen that our citizens are to be indulged with the opportunity of listening to this distinguished lecturer on the subjects connected with Natural History. The enthusiasm with which Prof. Agassiz has prosecuted his investigations, and the entire devotion with which he has given himself to this department of science, are well known to all our people. Let no one neglect the opportunity thus generously offered them of listening to one of the most distinguished scholars of our time.

■■■ During the past week umbrellas have been held at a premium. We had supposed that everybody knew that the said articles were common property. Imagine our surprise, therefore, when we heard, during a smart shower, a staid citizen enquiring for his umbrella. Can it be, in this enlightened period, that one can be so far behind the age?

We know of no establishment in the world where a more extensive, fashionable and excellent assortment of Ready Made Clothing is to be found than at *14* Hall, Boston. Those of our friends who visit Boston will find it greatly to their advantage to purchase their clothing at this establishment.

Stoneham Department.

SATURDAY, MAY 6.

On Being Merry.

Last week we had something to say on the correct observance of days set apart for fasting and mourning, for humiliation and prayer, and we design in process of time to speak further thereupon, and on subjects collateral thereto, but as the present is "May Day" week, it will be more appropriate to introduce a few words into one or more of the columns of this number of the Journal on *being merry*.

It is a mistaken idea that the possession of religion necessarily prevents the indulgence of merry feelings, and shuts up the soul in gloom. The promptings of superstition, and not the teachings of Scripture, lead to such a notion.

Those fastidious, scrupulous Christians, who deem it "a sin to laugh," whose constant gravity and long-facedness reminds one of gravel stones and charnel houses, are not only "wise above what is written," and "overmuch righteous," but are far from recommending the cheerful, hopeful, attractive spirit of that gospel which is emphatically "good news, and glad tidings of great joy." To such we would say:

"Never sigh when you can sing."
Wear if possible a smiling countenance, and forget not that laughter at times is positively healthful and beneficial. Avoid unhallowed glee, and sinful mirth, and boisterous jovialness, but do not for a moment harbor the impression that it is wrong to be light hearted, and that all amusements are to be condemned, nor presume to look frowningly on those who are wont to indulge in merry feelings. Nevertheless, our most joyous festivities should be permeated by a rational and solid happiness, and every celebration and holiday, have something connected therewith to strengthen principle, invigorate the intellect and call out the affections of the soul.

[TO BE CONCLUDED.]

A Sabbath in North Chelsea.

Although the last Sabbath in April was one of the most cloudy and stormy, it was to us one of the most pleasant and profitable we ever spent, at least when away from the loved ones at home. After going to Boston on Saturday, taking a ferry-boat to Chelsea, and riding about three miles in an omnibus, for six cents, to North Chelsea, we found ourselves in a quiet country parsonage—no, not exactly a parsonage, but a house hired by the minister till his people build him one, which it is hoped they will do very soon—with a much esteemed friend, Rev. Charles Greenwood, whom we formerly knew in New Hampshire, a Methodist preacher, but who is now among the Congregational clergy of Massachusetts.

We gladly improved the privilege of hearing him preach on the Sabbath in that new and beautiful house of worship, owned by a small but enterprising society. When arrived at church, in the A. M. of the day, we found that funeral services were expected in connection with the regular exercises of the sanctuary, the coffin'd dead being placed in front of the pulpit, and a large concourse of people, notwithstanding the unfavorableness of the weather, assembled together, among whom there were not less than four ministers, including the neighboring Unitarian clergyman, who came with a portion of his congregation. The deceased was a middle-aged man, one that had been a sufferer from a lingering disease for above a score of years, and although not a church member, died a hopeful Christian.

After appropriate prayer and singing, the preacher announced as his text, Rom. 8: 18. For I reckon that the sufferings of this present time are not worthy to be compared with the glory that shall be revealed in us." The plan of the sermon, which struck us as one of superior excellence, was substantially as follows:

I. Present sufferings of the righteous.

1. Those which arise from the conviction of sin. 2. From unfaithfulness. 3. From temptation. 4. From loss of friends dying in their sins. 5. From persecutions. 6. From manifold afflictions, such as the rupture of family ties, &c.

II. The glories to be revealed.

1. Triumphant resurrection from death, corruption and the grave. 2. Complete victory over the world, the flesh and the devil. 3. Unlimited possession or the inheritance of "all things." 4. Permanent development of the faculties of the soul. 5. Eternal transformation from glory to glory. 6. Everlasting salvation, &c.

In conclusion it was remarked, that the evils of the present are unworthy of comparison with the blessings of the future in regard to, to time, 2, nature, 3, design, 4, effect; the duration of the former being momentary, of the latter, endless; the nature of the former, suffering, of the latter, bliss; the design of the former, to humble, of the latter, to exalt; the effect of the former, to bring down, and of the latter to lift up to immortal blessedness at God's right hand.

Mr. Greenwood may be considered as an important accession to the ranks of the denomination with which he is now connected, and his new parish may well be congratulated on being so fortunate as to secure his valuable services. Although he has spent several years at the South, we are glad to perceive that he has not lost his reformatory principles, but is still decidedly anti-slavery.

We might also add a line with reference to Mrs. Adaline Greenwood, whom we formerly knew as one of the best of school teachers in the Granite State, and who is now one of the best of minister's wives in the Bay State.

Those of our friends who visit Boston will find it greatly to their advantage to purchase their clothing at this establishment.

We know of no establishment in the world where a more extensive, fashionable and excellent assortment of Ready Made Clothing is to be found than at *14* Hall, Boston. Those of our friends who visit Boston will find it greatly to their advantage to purchase their clothing at this establishment.

Winchester Department.

SATURDAY, MAY 6.

[For the Journal.]

MUSIC—No. 2.

that we know of, being somewhat retired, and yet close to the city of Boston, and close to a beautiful beach, and we greatly wonder that more persons do not throng there for a permanent home. In some future number of the Journal, which, by the way, we rejoice to learn is being taken there, we design to speak still farther of that interesting town.

On Monday morning we had an early May walk from the neape to East Malden, a railroad station about half-way between "Clifton" and "Maplewood," when we took the cars on the Saugus Branch route to "Edgeworth," then on the Boston and Maine road to Melrose, from which place Mr. Beard, the gentlemanly proprietor of the Stoneham coach, brought us safely home; and here we are again, in our chosen and principal field of labor, feeling better in body and in mind, for spending a sabbath in North Chelsea.

The following lines, by a lady of our acquaintance, founded on the scripture where we read that "out of the eater came forth meat, and out of the strong came forth sweetness," (Judges 14: 14,) we think worthy, for the columns of the Journal:—

Where once the lion's raging heart,
In restless fury rose,
A swarm of honey bees abide,
Whose swiftness overflows—
And thus my soul the voyage gain
'O'er sun and sorrow's tide—
That on a calm, reflective shore,
Sweet thoughts with thee abide,
As outward evils press the round,
Subdue the fee within—
Achieve the one great victory,
And with thyself begin—
Learn thou to trust in humble faith—
In patience long to bear—
And let no duty pass
Unmarked by fervent prayer.

The authoress of the foregoing, who has engaged to contribute occasionally hereafter for this paper, has recently written, and is about to commit to the press, a book titled, "MEMORIES OF A GRANDMOTHER." We bespeak for it in advance the attention and purchase of our numerous readers when it shall have appeared in print; believing as we do that a rich treat is in store for them. The work will doubtless be one of superior literary merit, of an excellent moral tendency, and full of soul and feeling.

We have received of late several new books from authors and publishers which we propose to notice soon.

A Suggestion.

As we cannot postpone May Day to the month of June, any more than the boy could put off his birth day till pleasant weather, would it not be well to defer doing a Maying, to the last day of May, which is the last day of what we denominate the Spring season of the year, instead of taking our walks the first day of May, to come home with but few if any fragrant blossoms, or even full-grown buds. We have long been decided of this opinion, and our views were confirmed last Monday, when noticing a procession of little boys and girls, the latter of whom were adorned about their bonnettes, heads with wreaths, not of *genuine flowers*, fresh from the fields and woods, but with *artificial roses* purchased from the shops of the city.

Leaves.

A singular diversity is observable throughout the universe of God in all the works of his hands. Instead of a monotonous sameness to tire the eye and the heart, there is a most pleasant and charming variety.

It is somewhat curious and remarkable that no two grains of sand, and no two human faces, are just alike. And it is equally a wonderful fact in regard to the leaves of trees, and one with which perhaps all are not familiar, that among the myriad leaves in our forests, no two are precisely alike, not even of those growing on the same tree. Please examine.

[For the Journal.]

MR. EDITOR:—An old writer defines egotism to be the thrusting the private I too much before the public eye. It is hoped that none of your correspondents will attempt to pass themselves, or their town, as being stars of the first magnitude. Men who have more hair than brains, have a great desire to let the world know that they think they are somebody if others do not. But men of sound sense and judgment, will never egotize or flatter themselves or others. Man is the noblest work of God, but nature has set some freaks with the human mind, and let it like a ship without a compass or rudder, to float upon the sea of popular will. They wish to please every body, and in the attempt displease all sensible minds. It's human to err, but man should exercise judgment and discretion upon all subjects. The less we think of ourselves, the more we shall think of others.

He that hath knowledge sparingly with himself, and a man of understanding will not flatter. Man should have a higher and nobler object than self; we should look away from self to the great creator of all things, a being whose love and power is unbounded, and made manifest in all his works, in every stone, in every blade of grass, in every leaf, in every valley, upon every mountain top, in the lightning's vivid flash and thunder bolt that bursts over our heads. If we should take a right view of God and his power, as displayed in his works we should

think very little of the private I. S.
Stoneham, May 1, 1854.

Tea Retailing at Wholesale prices! Look at this! Redding & Co. 140 Hanover Street, (corner of Union Street,) and 198 Washington Street, Boston, owing to their arrangement for receiving their Tea direct from China, are prepared to offer their Tea 5 lbs for \$1.50—extra quality \$1.75.

■■■ The church spire is to be raised this week, if the weather will permit. The cross is to remain on the top. Considerable discussion has been had in relation to the propriety of erecting the cross on an Orthodox Church. Various opinions have been advanced, and all with apparently equal weight. As a matter of convenience only, a large proportion of our village would prefer to see a beautiful weather vane substituted in its place. *O tempora! O mores!!*

South Reading Department.

SATURDAY, MAY 6.

[For the

MIDDLESEX JOURNAL, SATURDAY, MAY 6, 1854.

After giving up all hopes of solving this enigma by his own wits, which, to say the truth, he was fearful of losing in the encounter, he threw himself on his domestic rights, and made a direct appeal to her, not without a slightly authoritative tone, to explain this apparently inexplicable performance, and dispel the impenetrable cloud of mystery which hung over his soul. His wife, who really was not hard hearted, nor wanting in affection for her family, looked up with a smile, and reminding him of his conviction, so often expressed, that his days on earth were nearly numbered, assured him in all simplicity, that, fearing his conviction might prove true, she had set herself to work in earnest, preparing to resume her quondam profession for the benefit of herself and family, when her domestic cares should be no longer shared. Here then, was the denouement; if the mystery had hung about him like a thunder cloud, its solution came over him like a shower bath. The perfect coolness of the transaction, up to this time, it is reasonable to suppose, had somewhat chilled his parched and fevered soul; but the *crash* of feeling, at the clearing up, instantly restored a healthful glow of affection, and, throwing the grammar out of the window, he then and there made known his determination to live, at least, till the children were grown up and trusty provision had been made for his wife during her widowhood.

T.
South Reading, May 1st, 1854.

Reading Department.

SATURDAY, MAY 6.

[For the Journal.]

Mrs Partington in Reading.

MESSRS. EDITORS:—This renowned dame favored our town with a short visit this week, on this wise. She said:—"Just as they got our book through the press, the call for it was very great. I was reading over the Boston & Maine R. R. Spring derangement, and saw Reading was a great stopping place, and it came to me in a minit, that that must be a smart place to disburse a few of our books. I like thought so too, so I tied up a parcel in the hankercher that's got the Institution and Gurrare on it, and put them in my big ridicule, and Ike and I came to the Boston cars; he to show me the way, and keep me from getting into the Maine cars. When we started I didn't hear any bell ting, and looking out—I me, says I, if they ha'nt got no iron hoss on at all, but only a string of iron grays. I didn't know, and an old gentleman nigh me said 'twas 'orse power.' I've aliers heard of engins being so much 'orse power,' but I never descondensed it afore. La, how much is to be laert in going abroad."

To spare room, we must tell her adventures for her, after reaching here. She said she was quite took back on getting out, not to see all the folks with books and papers in their hands, and she couldn't help asking if this raly was *Reading* she'd got to. The coach—"Gov. Kossuth,"—politely offered her a ride. She said she was much surmised to see her friend the Governor got down to such a buggy business, but very well liked the price, and the nice driver. "Where's this?" she cried as he halted. "Main street," said box. "O la me, I didn't want to go to Maine. I took the Boston railroad. O suz, I wish Ike had come." She was pacified in a few minutes, and sold two books to—*Reading* men.

But her valuable suggestions as to the appearance of things in the town will be of most consequence to the public and of them we will fill the remainder of our account. Going up the street she stopped square before a small store with a large sign, and wiping her glasses gazed a few moments, then murmured with a sigh:—

"How could the man have a conscience to turn a temple into a store! I've heard of man:mon setting up temples among men, but I never see one afore."

She was rather puzzled about the old *South* meetinghouse being on the north side of the common, and concluded she must have got unfounded in her reckoning. But the ghostly graveyard, most grieved the old lady's heart. A seminary for the dead, she allers said ever since her dear Paul was buried, (here she fumbled for a corner of the cotton 'kerchief) shouldn't look like a barn yard; bars all down, bushes broke up, as where the cattle hooked them, no contention showed about keeping up the fences and other decencies. She declared 'twas a shameful approach to any town to keep such a dilapidary graveyard close to the road. (She didn't go up to the new part.) She should think all the decent people would want to go out of town after they died, to get buried. She was sure she would!

Just then she noticed the numerous stakes set up by the recent committee, and lifting up her hands in horror—"O massy! see them stakes! I've heard of the christian prosecutions up here in Reading, but I never knew before that it got to this. There's the stakes where the poor creatures competed their martyrdom! 'S I'm alive 'tis a dreadful sight!" She leaned her head on one of the posts, half ground off by the unhouse'd horses, and gave vent to her woe.

Going to the ears, she thought she would step into the 'Oregon' factory, and being told that Mr. A. was *soincing* pipes, it struck her that it would be capital to have her old "baccor bowl" (as she calls it,) fixed in the same way, for since Ike has taken to going out nights, its dreadful lonesome for so old a lady alone, and if they would just invoice her pipe, it would make it a great solice to her lone evening mendications.

It is feared by some of the citizens that her dubious success with this book, may predjudice the old lady's mind as to the proper name for the town of Reading.

Sad and Veritable Story of Pete Porter.

Written for all Opposers of the Maine Law.

There lived a man, as I've heard say,
Not far from this good town,
Who strove to keep his spirits up
By pouring spirits down.

When cold, he said it did him warm;
When wet, would make him dry;
If heated, served to cool him off;
If lazy, made him spy.

Tho' poor, it made him feel quite rich;
If sick, it made him well;
And if his house and farm looked small,
This soon made them swell.

It had a wondrous potency
To charm all care away;
And make him feel as Caesar big,
As strong, and bright as day.

Some said it was the "mountain dew,"
It shone so bright and fair,
"Water of life," they called it, too,
Its virtues they could swear.

"Twas "O, be joyful" that they knew,
For oft its power they'd tried;
And one of God's "good creatures," too,
Or else the bible lied.

"It is the real thing" they said,
"It's prime," "first class," and "pure,"
"Bumonee," "first best," and "hang up," too,
Its virtues very sure.

Poor Peter! id the poor fool's peace,
Down drank the dandous dreadful drink;
Doleful and dreary, devils drag him hence,
And sicks him shrieking n'er hell's flaming brink.

He staggered on his homeward way,
And reached his vine-embowered cot.
Where Mary watched till dawn of day,
And lonely wept her hapless lot.

Two late he mourned the hateful cheat
That lost him health and love and peace;
It promised joys were all deceit,
A ringing thirst that cannot cease.

A Hydra form of many heads,
Rum, brandy, whisky, wine and gin,
Beget of satan, born of sin,
Crushed him; it's horrid folds within.

* * * * *
He suffered much; he suffered long,
By his loved Mary's grave;
At midnight hour at last he prayed,
Oh, God of mercy, save me!

From heaven a radiant form descends,
And Mary greets his sight;

Over him in love's fondly hands,
And all around is bright.

Oh, lov'd and lost, she gently cries,
Wouldst thou thy Mary join,
And dwell with her in heavenly joys?

Then hast the pledge to sign,
Glad he obey'd the heavenly call,
And new to yonder tempestance hall;
He joined the sons, a noble throng,

And wrote for us this truthful song.

Written for the Journal.

RUSSIA.

The Russian empire is of Norman origin, although the principal races are Scavians and Finns, those in the south and west, those in the deeper north and east, Tschudic Tartarian and other tribes inhabited also this immense country, which reaches from 18 deg. east to 120 deg. west longitude.

In the ninth century the Scandinavians, who were Danes, Normans and Swedes, emigrated from the north and crossing the Baltic settled in this country; these intruders were Warians, from which the names Russes or Russian is derived. There were three countries that had the name of Russia, namely, Red Russia, White Russia, which comprehends Lithuania, and Black Russia, which comprehends the government of Kaluga, Moscow, Tula, Ryvan, Voleodicev and Yaroslav, and hence his imperial majesty takes the title of Emperor of all the Russias. These divisions were governed by three brothers, Sinalus, Trurov and Ruric, (hence comes Russia or Russia). In 864 they swept to the south and attempted to take Constantinople, but were repulsed. Vladimir was the first Christian king, in 981. The Poles conquered Russia, in 1058, and kept it about a century. During several reigns, which occupy a space of more than 200 years, the miseries of a foreign yoke were aggravated by the calamities of intestine discord and civil war. At length in 1450, John Basiliowitz 1st, by his invincible spirit and refined policy, became the conqueror and deliverer of his country, and laid the foundation of that grandeur which has since distinguished Russia. He was honored with the surname of Great, and assumed the title of Czar, which signifies emperor.

The present population of Russia is 70,000,000. Army 680,000 men. The navy numbers about 400 vessels of war, including steamers. Revenue £12,000,000. The country yields all the productions of the temperate and frigid zones; with rich mines of gold, silver, iron, and other metals. The commerce is great, especially in exports of tallow, hemp, iron, timber and grain.

J. G. S.

ERRATA.—The name of the "oldest inhabitant," in Reading, is Mrs. Sarah Parker, and not Mrs. Betsey Parker, as was stated in our last.

It is astonishing to see what immense quantities of carpetings are sacrificed at the New York carpet trade sales. The New England Carpet Company of our city are heavy purchasers at these sales, which accounts for the immense quantities they sell at such extraordinary low prices. Rich tapestry carpets they sell for \$1.17 per yard, which ordinarily sell for \$1.75. Also, velvets, three plys and ingrain, for less than the cost of manufacture. They are piling in from this source we should think a three years' supply, but we are informed by one of their salesmen that it would be capital to have her old "baccor bowl" (as she calls it,) fixed in the same way, for since Ike has taken to going out nights, its dreadful lonesome for so old a lady alone, and if they would just invoice her pipe, it would make it a great solice to her lone evening mendications.

NEW MUSIC.—Just received from O. Dition, 151 Washington street, "Little Gert, or Uncle True," a ballad from the Lamplighter; words by Miss M. A. Collier; music by L. O. Emerson.

The Hartford Times estimates the quantity of rain which fell there at not less than six inches upon the level, or nearly double the average monthly quantity for this latitude, and equal to seven or eight feet of snow. The water rose twenty-eight feet and ten and a half inches above high water mark, a foot and ten and a half inches higher than the memorable flood of 1801. A large portion of the city of Hartford was inundated. Front street and the streets east of it were navigable only by boats, and the houses, stores and manufactories on them are filled with water. A great amount of property was destroyed or injured.

A great many incidents of the flood are given. Sunday, a funeral took place in the lower part of the city, and the coffin was conveyed some distance in a boat to the hearse. A family, of whom two children were quite sick with the scarlet fever, were taken in a boat from a house in the meadows. Heavy truck wagons were employed most of the day Sunday, in conveying passengers across the water that was flowing over Morgan street, a few rods west of the great bridge, with full loads, at four cents a head, paying the proprietors \$4 or \$5 an hour for this sort of wheel ferrage. The gas works were suspended by the inundation of the gasometer, thus leaving the city in Egyptian darkness at night. A family living in the old glass-house in the north meadow, were taken off just in time to save them from drowning. Another family took up their residence in a sail boat covered with tent cloth, and moored to a tree.

During the rain on Sunday evening, a party started out in a large sail boat, with ladders and lanterns, and rescued two families and quite a number of persons, among them a sick woman lying on the roof of a house, upon some carpeting, the people about her trying to get her into another boat. From almost every house, families were rescued by means of ladders from the upper windows.

James Clough suffered the extreme penalties of the law, for the murder of Gideon T. Manchester, at Fall River, yesterday, at Taunton. He met death with icy indifference. The soft bread, Crackers & Cake, Usually baked in such an establishment.

CARTER & CONVERSE,
No. 2 Railroad st. 2d door from Main st.,
Still continue to supply their customers with all the various kinds of

soft bread, Crackers & Cake,
Usually baked in such an establishment.

WEDDING & FUNERAL SERVICES,
Winchester, April 29, 1854.

LADIES' BOOTS,
MADE to measure, of the best material and war-
ranted to fit with ease, and to give a gentle-
manly appearance to the wearer.

MADE CLOTHING, CROCKERY-
WARE, HARDWARE & GROCERIES,
Also, a good stock of FURNITURE, FEATH-
ERS, HAMMERS & MATTRESSES, to which the attention
of all is invited to commence housekeeping is particularly invited.

COAL! COAL!!

THE Subscribers have recently put a full supply

of soft coal, bed and white coal, prepared
expressly for family use, and are ready to furnish families
with the choicest and most popular publications
of the day, including some of the best reviews and
periodicals.

The Community have long demanded an institution of

this character, and will, it is hoped, manifest their ap-
proval of it, by a cheerful patronage.

Terms for a single book, large or small, six cents per
week.

Books delivered at all hours, day or evening.

Also Books & Stationery, for sale, as before.

LYCEUM BUILDING, WINCHESTER.

Winchester, April 1, 1854.

Dr. William Ingalls,

For Sale in Winchester.

1000 APPLES TREES of superior quality, con-
sisting in part of Baldwin, Potters, Dutch Cod-
lin, Hubbard, Nonpareil, Northern Spy, etc.

Please call and examine.

LOREN EMERSON

Winchester, March 22, 1854.

COAL! COAL!!

THE Subscribers have recently put a full supply

of soft coal, bed and white coal, prepared
expressly for family use, and are ready to furnish families

with the choicest and most popular publications

of the day, including some of the best reviews and
periodicals.

The Community have long demanded an institution of

this character, and will, it is hoped, manifest their ap-
proval of it, by a cheerful patronage.

Terms for a single book, large or small, six cents per
week.

Books delivered at all hours, day or evening.

Also Books & Stationery, for sale, as before.

LYCEUM BUILDING, WINCHESTER.

Winchester, April 1, 1854.

Dr. Franklin Putnam,

Opposite the Depot, Reading.

Keeps constantly on hand a complete assortment of

FANCY and STAPLE DRY GOODS,

CARPETS, BOOTS and SHOES, HATS

AND CAPS, MEN and BOYS' READY

MADE CLOTHING, CROCKERY-
WARE, HARDWARE & GROCERIES.

Also, a good stock of FURNITURE, FEATH-
ERS and MATTRESSES, to which the attention

of all is invited to commence housekeeping is particularly

invited.

As before.

Reading, April 1, 1854.

JOHN P. SHERMAN,

DRAPER AND TAILOR,

READING, MASS.

Also taken the store formerly occupied by Stephen

Foster, Esq., where he keeps constantly on hand

for sale, a good assortment of Cloth, Cassimere,

Dee-kins, Drapery, Hats, Caps, and a great variety of

General Merchandise.

Gifted for just favor, he hopes still to merit a gen-
erous patronage.

Reading, April 1, 1854.

JOHN P. SHERMAN,

DRAPER AND TAILOR,

READING, MASS.

Also taken the store formerly occupied by Stephen

Foster, Esq., where he keeps constantly on hand

for sale, a good assortment

PLAINT OF THE OLD MAN.

This was published some years ago in a book, now probably forgotten, edited by Miss Sheridan, entitled the Comic Offering. The author's name was not stated.

Some boast of their fore-fathers—I—

I have not one!

I am, I think (like Joshua),

The son of none!

Heedless in youth, we little note

How quick time passes,

For then flows ruby wine—in the sand

In our glasses!

Rich friend's (most poor in hor'c) all have fled

Sooner or later;

Psst!—had they India's spices, they'd not be

A nutmeg greater!

I've neither chick or child, as I have nothing, why

'Tis lucky rather;

Yet who that hears a squalling babe wishes not to be

A little father?

Some few years back my spirits and my youth

Were quite amazing;

Brisk as a pony—or a lawyer's clerk

Just fresh from Gray's inn!

What am I now?—weak, old, and poor, and by

The parish found;

Their pence keeps me, while many an ass enjoys

The parish pound;

NATURE'S NOBLE.

A noble peasant, Isaac Ashton, died.

Noble he was, containing all these mean,

His truth unmeasured, and his soul serene.

No man's presence Isaac felt afraid;

At man's questions Isaac look'd dismay'd,

Shame knew him not, he dreaded no disgrace,

Truth, simple truth, was written in his face;

Yet while the serious thought his soul approved,

Cheerful he seem'd, and gentleness he loved.

Woburn Advertisements.

J. W. HAMMOND

DEALER IN

Men and Boys
Ready-Made Clothing

— AND —

FURNISHING GOODS,
Hats, Caps, Trunks, Valises,
Carpet-Bags, Umbrellas, &c.

Has on hand a good assortment of Sacks, Sack-Frocks,

Frock and Dress Coats for the spring trade, manufactured

such a manner as to well recommend them.

"The subscriber has no equal in the country, and can

not do better than to examine them. Also, Satin and

Silk VESTS, of the first quality, together with a good

variety of VESTS, made from low price goods, viz:—

Satin, Silk, Taffeta, Valencia, &c., &c.

and a good variety of LINEN, COTTON, COTTON-CAM-

OSSE, DUCKSIN and CLOTH PANTS, made in the

best style by faithful workmen.

Gentlemen's

FURNISHING GOODS. Twelve to fifteen different

qualities of SHIRTS, together with a good assortment

of TIE-ROSES, Stockings, Neckers,

chiefs, Pocket-Handkerchiefs, Gloves, Sus-

penders, Hosiery, &c.

Woburn, April 1, 1854.

3m

BOYS' CLOTHING.

A GOOD ASSORTMENT of Boys' Clothing, just

received, which will be sold at the lowest rates, for

cash, by

J. W. HAMMOND.

Woburn, April 1, 1854.

ff

NATURE'S NOBLE.

The subscriber has on hand a splendid assort-

ment of the latest Spring styles of Hats and Caps,

of the following descriptions: One, Drab, Excelled,

Brown P-namas, a beautiful article, Black Silk HATS,

latest styles, Soft Navy, various colors, Leary and other

style of CAPS.

Also, a new and beautiful assortment of

Gentlemen's Ready-made Cloth-

ing and Furnishing Goods,

COATS, PANTS, VESTS, COLLARS,

BOSOMS, HANDKERCHIEFS, NECK-

TIRES, SUSPENDERS, &c., &c.

W.M. A. MILES.

Woburn, April 15, 1854.

ff

THE blackbirds, crows and cut-worms have

ruined the prospect of many a fair field of

corn, and obliged its owner to devote it to

some other crop, after the beautiful blades

had come up and made a fine start. To prevent this, the attention of the reader is called

to several articles on the subject, recently

given in these columns. Steeping the corn in

salt-petre or copperas water, will give it such

a taste as to make it disagreeable to birds, and

it is said to the cut-worm. Soaking the corn in

water and then rolling it in tar and plaster

will also act as a preventive.

So southern corn as early as the ground

will permit, a few rows at a time, and con-

tinute at intervals for one or two weeks, and

you may help out the parched pastures and

keep up a liberal supply of milk. The soil

should be deeply plowed, and generously en-

riched.

Treat the old trees gently—keep off the

hob-nail boots, axes and hatchets. Graft the

tepmost branches this year, and leave the

others to assist nature in carrying out the op-

erations she has begun. Dig about the trees

— feed them with a dressing of good compost,

a little ashes, a few handfuls of bone dust,

scrape lightly and scrub their old trunks with

soap and water, and then stand by and see

how they will yield to you in five or six years

— sometimes in three or four—the delicious

Baldwin, Hubbardston or Northern Spy. If

some of your young trees have been injured,

have contracted a stunted habit or in any way

deformed, overhaul them thoroughly about

the roots, then cut off close to the ground, and

insert a Hunt Russet, Sweet Bough, or Mor-

ison's Red if you can get it.

To obtain a crop of potatoes one month ear-

lier than in any other way, pursue the follow-

ing course:—Cover up the seed in stable

manure. As soon as the germs appear, plant

them, and the crop will ripen one month ear-

lier than in the ordinary way. Several years'

experience proves this. Success depends en-

terily on planting as soon as the germs appear.

So says a contemporary, it may answer when

these germs are not planted out too early in

the season.

Celery flourishes best in a deep and rich

soil, rather moist. The earth should be mul-

ched low, rather light; one great desideration is

to have the soil trenched and spaded, two feet

deep, and made rich by prior application of

manures. It must be deep soil and free from

all clayey substances, and as clear from trees

as possible.

When planting, it is a very convenient

method to mix both Red and White together;

you can thus obtain both sorts in use,

from the opening of one trench. Large fields

of Celery can be pretty successfully cultivated

by the plough, for supplying the market. It

is a crop that generally makes a good return

to the grower."

A gentleman residing in Windsor, Vt., has

introduced into that region a method of fence-

ing, which for cheapness or durability and

efficiency, can hardly be surpassed. He pro-

dures stakes of suitable wood, five feet in length

and sweeps the lower portion of them in blue

vitriol—one pound of vitriol to forty of water.

This renders them almost indestructible by the

natural process of decay. He then drives

the stakes into the ground at a distance of

eight inches apart, bringing the tops into a

straight line, and nailing upon them narrow

strips of board, using one nail for each stake.

It is said cattle and sheep can't get through

it, horses will not jump it, hogs will go a

good distance round rather than climb over it,

and a lazy man can't sit in the shade of it.

An agriculturist, who has tried experiments

satisfactorily, says that a few seeds of tomato

dropped into the hill with cucumbers, or a

tomato set out, which he says is the better

mode, will keep off black flies and striped

bugs, as they dislike the flavor of the tomato.

The age of the horse is known principally

by the appearance of the incisor teeth, or

nippes, as they are called.

In cattle with horns the age is indicated

more readily by the growth of these instru-

ments than by the teeth.

Plants have a refining effect. Show us a

woman who cultivates hollanders, chin-a-asters

ge-a-umias, and similar institutions, and you

will exhibit a person

The Middlesex Journal.

LATHAM & KIMBALL,
EDITORS AND PROPRIETORS.

\$1.50 Per Annum, in Advance.
Single Copies, Four Cents.

MIDDLESEX JOURNAL,
Published every Saturday morning, at the Office, on Main Street, Woburn, by

LATHAM & KIMBALL.
Asst. Editors:

Winchester—By a combination of gentlemen.

Stoneham—Rev. Mr. WHITMORE & J. C. CROOKER, Esq.

Reading—Rev. WHITING and BECHER.

South Reading—By a combination of gentlemen.

TERMS.

• \$1.50 per year, payable in advance; if paid after 6 months, terms \$1.75. No paper discontinued, till all arrears are paid.

ADVERTISEMENTS INSERTED AS FOLLOWS:

For a square of 12 lines, 1 year, \$10.00

" " " 6 months, \$6.00

Business Cards, 1 year, \$1.00

Small Advertisements, not exceeding 10 lines, \$1.00 for the first insertion,

Special Notices, not exceeding 8 lines, 50c. each.

Communications should be addressed to the Editors, at this Office.

The Middlesex Journal Printing Office is supplied with new and superior type, and the proprietors are prepared to execute all kinds of job work, in the best manner, and at the shortest notice, on reasonable terms.

BUSINESS CARDS.

Chas. S. Parker.
BILLS OF ALL KINDS
Circulated and Posted.

Can be found at this office.

To the Public.

The subscriber continues, at his old stand on Main Street, to exchange Dry Goods for money, which terms will be paid at his convenience, or be paid in a general account of Dry and Fancy Goods. Additions are made almost daily to the stock, and always selected by himself with special care, and a desire to meet the wants and tastes of the community. He is disposed to make a good and safe purchase, and will be glad to receive a large expenditure and personal application. For further particulars call at the store. EDWARD MANFIELD.

Also, in another building, a few rods south, may be found an extensive assortment of Groceries, &c., kept by E. Manfield & Co.

South Reading, April 29th 1854.

CARTER & CONVERSE,
No. 2 Railroad st., 2d door from Main st.,
Still continue to supply their customers with all
the various kinds of

Soft Bread, Crackers & Cakes,
Usually baked in such an establishment,
Wedding, Curant and Frosted Cakes always on hand.
Woburn, May 6, 1854.

CONVERSE & Co.,
WOBURN AND
BOSTON R. R.
EXPRESS,
5 TRIPS DAILY.

OFFICES: 10 Court Square, Boston,
R. R. Depot, Woburn Center,
Orders for Goods, Packages, &c., promptly received.
Particular attention given to collecting and paying Notes
Drafts, Bills, &c.

JOHN G. COLE,
PAINTING and GLAZING,
Paper Hanging, Whitewashing and Coloring done in the
neatest manner. Also, Gilding and Marbling.
SASHES and BLINDS, of every description, furnished,
PAINTS, OIL and GLASS, of the best quality.
Shop first building South of the Branch Railroad depot,
Feb 14. WOBURN, MASS.

A. E. THOMPSON,
Dealer in American & Foreign
COTTON & COTTON SEED OIL,
West India Goods,
Flour and Grain,
CROCKERY and HARDWARE
Paper Hangings, Paints, Oils, &c.
No. 3 Wade's Block, April 1, 1854.

AUGUSTUS ROUNDY,
dealer in
BOOTS, SHOES & RUBBERS,
Corner of Main and Railroad streets,
Woburn, April 1, 1854.

EDWARD E. COOPER,
—DEALER IN—
Fancy Goods,
Medicines,
Chemicals,
Perfumery,
Dye Stuffs,
5 & G. W. COOPER'S BUILDINGS,
WOBURN.

Medicines delivered at all hours of the day and night.
Physicians' prescriptions carefully prepared.

Philip TEARE,
MERCHANT TAILOR,
KNIGHT'S BUILDING, MAIN STREET, WOBURN.

Garments Cut and Made in the best manner, and
varied to fit.

HARRIS JOHNSON,
LICENCED AUCTIONEER,
WOBURN, MASS.

Sales of Real and Personal Estate attended to on
reliable terms. Jan 31

WILLIAM WINN, JR.,
LICENCED AUCTIONEER,
BURLINGTON, MASS.

Sales of Real and Personal Estate attended to on
reliable terms.

All orders left at this OFFICE, will be promptly at
tended to. Oct 18

JOHN MILLER,
NORTH WOBURN, MASS.,
BELL HANGER,
AND DEALER IN
WEATHER STRIPS, DOOR PLATES, &c.
All Orders left at Woburn Book Store, promptly at
apprised.

N. WYMAN,
—DEALER IN—
FOREIGN & DOMESTIC DRY GOODS
No. 8 Wade's BUILDINGS,
WOBURN.

oct 18 if

M. TEARE,
MILLINERY ROOMS,
Opposite J. S. ELLIS & CO's Store.

The subscriber would respectfully inform the ladies of Woburn and vicinity, that she has enlarged her store, and has just purchased in Boston the largest and most splendid Millinery Room in the city, and has it now in full operation. This stock consists of a great variety of Bonnets, of every description; a very large assortment of Bonnet Ribbons, of splendid styles; a great variety of Silks, and Drawn Bonnets. Lace Yards, Web, Colours, Gloves, Hosiery, and other articles too numerous to mention. Mourning Goods and Mourning Bonnets, and Ready Made Dress Caps, always in hand.

Old Bonnets altered into the latest style. Bleached and
Passe, at short notice, and warranted to be satisfactory.

M. TEARE,
oct 18 if

Real Estate Bought, Sold, and Exchanged—Houses Let,
Mortgages Negotiated, &c.

April 8, 1854—II

S. M. PETTENGILL & CO.,
Newspaper Advertising Agents,

Are the Agents for the Middlesex Journal, and are au-
thorized to receive Advertisements and Subscriptions
for us at the same rates as required at this office. Their
receipts are regarded as payments.

Their offices are
10 State Street, Boston.

122 Nassau Street, New York.

Collecting and paying Bills, &c., and
&c., Orders are solicited for all kinds of Paper,

Presses, Ink, Type and Printing Materi-
als, of every description, which will be furnished at
the lowest prices, warranted good, and sent by return
of post.

Editors and Publishers are invited to call upon us

when in either city. They will always meet a cordial

welcome, and be at liberty to use the conveniences of

the office. We shall always be ready to further their

interests or promote their welfare.

Old Bonnets altered into the latest style. Bleached and
Passe, at short notice, and warranted to be satisfactory.

M. TEARE,
oct 18 if

if

A Family Paper, devoted to Local Interests.

OFFICE—FOWLE'S BLOCK, MAIN STREET.

WOBURN, MASS., MAY 13, 1854.

Volume 3—Number 31.

BUSINESS CARDS.

WINCHESTER, STONEHAM & READING

K. W. BAKER,

Will supply at short notice, all kinds of

GRANITE STONE,

Suitable for

UNDERPINNING,

Fence Posts, Curb Stones, Monuments, &c.

Either rough or worked to order on reasonable terms.

Winchester, April 1, 1854.

TERMS.

• \$1.50 per year, payable in advance; if paid after 6 months, terms \$1.75. No paper discontinued, till all arrears are paid.

ADVERTISEMENTS INSERTED AS FOLLOWS:

For a square of 12 lines, 1 year, \$10.00

" " " 6 months, \$6.00

Business Cards, 1 year, \$1.00

Small Advertisements, not exceeding 10 lines, \$1.00 for the first insertion,

Special Notices, not exceeding 8 lines, 50c. each.

Communications should be addressed to the Editors, at this Office.

The Middlesex Journal Printing Office is supplied with new and superior type, and the proprietors are prepared to execute all kinds of job work, in the best manner, and at the shortest notice, on reasonable terms.

BUSINESS CARDS.

WINCHESTER, STONEHAM & READING

TAYLOR & MERRILL,

dealer in

West India Goods and Groceries,

(OPPOSITE THE DEPOT.)

Winchester, April 1, 1854.

SAMUEL TIDD,

LICENSED AUCTIONEER,

Sales of Real and Personal Estate attended to on rea-
sonable terms.

STONEHAM, April 1, 1854.

J. C. CROOKER,

ATTORNEY AT LAW,

STONEHAM, April 15, 1854.

B. E. BEARD,

Silver and Gold Smith,

(Adjoining the Post-Office.)

WICHITA,
Dealer in Watches, Jewelry, &c.,

Watches, Clocks and Jewelry, repaired.

Orders thankfully received and punctually attended to.

Reading, April 1, 1854.

BOSTON CARDS.

D. TILLSON & SON,

and dealers in

VERMONT ROOFING SLATES,

From their Quarries at Montpelier, Vermont.

No. 100 Friend St., BOSTON.

Orders from abroad promptly to end of May if

BILLY & BROTHERS,

Wholesale and Retail Dealers in

FOREIGN... AND... DOMESTIC

TOYS & GROCIES,

Nos 206 & 208 Hanover Street,

(Under Rev. Mr. Street's Church.)

F. Libby

HENSHAW & PRESCOTT,

Importers and dealers in

DRUGS, PAINTS and DYES,

Manufacturers of

COPAL VARNISH,

NO. 41 INDIA STREET, BOSTON.

For Orders for exportation to any part of the world will receive prompt attention.

O. LAPPEN & CO.,

(Successors to P. Dickinson & Co.)

WHOLESALE DEALERS IN

WALLPAPER,

Broderies, Cuscumers, Festoons, Tailors' Trimmings, &

PLUSHES, DRAP CLOTHS, DAMASKS, &c.,

(FOR CARRIAGE TRIMMINGS.)

No. 45 Washington Street, BOSTON.

Feb 21

ISAAC BABBITT'S CELEBRATED

TOILET SOAPS AND CREAMS

B. ECK & CO., Importers

No. 128 Washington Street, Boston.

General Agents for BOSTON CHEMICAL WASH

ING POWDER, manufacturers and Dealers in choice

Perfumery, Hair Oils, and Hair Dyes.

July 9th

HUNTING & EATON,

EATING HOUSE,

No. 37 NORTH MARKET STREET,

HERMAN HUNTING, BOSTON.

Hot meals at all hours of the day.

POETRY
SPRING'S RETINUE;

INITIATED FROM THE GERMAN OF TICK.

Father Winter moped in the woods all day,
His trunk all packed for the going away;
And he grimly smiled, as he touched his hat,
Adieu to the hearts at whose blaze he sat.

Dame Spring, mischievous, in frolicsome way,
Tripped up for a tweak of his beard so gray;
He patted her cheek, and he touched his hat,
And he dropped on her bosom an icy tear.

He hath gone, and the sunbeams warmly shine
Asian the hills of the river Rhine;
With violet-sprouts on the dotts Spring drums,
From cellar to garnet the knocking hums.

And servants many hath she in her way—
Wherever each knocked, admit straightway,
Autumn hath only Sir Boreas Blasie—
Winter Sir Frost with the braw' o'ercast!

Spring hath young Morning Wind blithe and wild,
He of the Spring is the frolicsome child;
And her Sir Sunshine, in genial advance,
With bounteous beam for the lip of his lance:

Woburn, April 1, 1854. 3m

Woburn Advertisements.

NEW STORE & NEW GOODS.
Fowle's Block, Main St.

MRS. BEERS, having opened a store at the above place with an entire New Stock of Goods, is prepared to offer, at the lowest Cash Prices, Ladies' Dress and Straw Bonnets, Ribbons, Laces, Embroideries, Muslin, Hosiery, Gloves, Handkerchiefs, Veils, and every article of Fashionable Millinery.

Particular attention given to Altering and Cleaning Bonnets.

PLEASE CALL.
Fowle's Block, Woburn, Mass.
Woburn, April 15, 1854.

J. CLOUGH, M. D.,

SURGEON DENTIST,

CONTINUES his practice of a successful and highly-reputed dentist in Dentistry in the best possible manner. Ether or chloroform will be given with care and success, to those who wish it, for the extraction of teeth. Office in Boston, 94 Tremont street, nearly opposite Tremont House. He may be consulted at his office in Woburn, April 1, 1854.

Spring hath young Morning Wind blithe and wild,
He of the Spring is the frolicsome child;

And her Sir Sunshine, in genial advance,
With bounteous beam for the lip of his lance:

Woburn, April 1, 1854. 3m

HOUSE AND LAND
FOR SALE.

A House, containing 8 rooms, with sheds
adjoining. Also, 1 large blacksmith's
shop, with about 16 acres of land, con-
sisting of tillage and pasturing, and a very nice orchard,
situated in a very eligible situation, and
within walking distance of Woburn.

Said house will be sold on the most reasonable
terms, on application to the subscriber near the premises.
JONAS HALE.

N. B. If not sold by the first of April, the house
will be let.

30 JONAS HALE.

FANCY SPRING GOODS.

THE Subscriber would have to inform the inhabitants of Woburn and vicinity, that he has just received a very large assortment of Fancy Paints and Gentle Furnishing Goods, which will be sold cheap for cash.

WM. A. MILES.

April 1, 1854.

CHANGE IN BUSINESS.
CASH STORE!

M. B. F. F., who having sold his stock of goods and
brought his business to the subscriber, he would
respectfully inform the former patrons and the public, that he will keep constantly on hand a large assortment of Ladies', Misses', and Children's

BOOTS, SHOES & RUBBERS.

Also a good assortment of Gents', Boys' and Youth's
BOOTS and SHOES,

Hats, Caps, Trunks, Valises, Umbrellas, and Carpet-Bags. A complete assortment of Boot and Shoe Kit, and Findings.

Ladies' and Misses' Boots and Shoes, made to order.

ARTEMAS WOOD, Jr., (Successor of H. F. Wyer,
Wade's Building.)

Woburn, Oct. 25, 1853.

Attention! The Whole.

J. H. COOPER would inform the inhabitants of this and the neighboring towns, that he has personally established himself and has a Depot in Woburn, where he will manufacture and sell the following articles, viz.:

Polish for Cleaning and Restoring Furniture of all kinds, Piano Fortes, &c. A valuable article for every family, and a means of saving all kinds of furniture.

Beautiful Marquetry on Walnut, Cherry, Chestnut, and Birch.

Enamelled Varnish for Carriages. A beautiful and
cheap article for manufacturers. Magic Cuticle, for
wounds in all kinds. Heals almost instantaneously.

Plaster of Paris, with which he has been at work at the same time renders the leather soft and improved.

Also manufactures a splendid article of Cologne.

Orders for any of the above articles will be thank-
fully received and promptly paid by the subscriber.

Please address J. H. COOPER, Central House, Woburn, April 1, 1854.

AGRICULTURE.

Cabbage Plants.

Last spring we saw a farmer setting out a hundred cabbage plants in the following manner. The plants were pulled up from the seed bed without loosening the ground around them, and as this was pretty compact, three-fourths of the fibrous roots were broken off. He then made a round hole with a stick about an half inch in diameter, thrust in the plant, dropped in earth to fill up the hole, packed it down, poured on a considerable quantity of water, and then covered up the plants with a burdock leaf to keep off the sun's rays, and left them to grow as best they could. We requested the privilege of setting out twenty plants for him and proceeded thus:

First we went to the seed bed, and with a flat stick loosened and lifted a quantity of dirt around the roots, taking care to break very few of the most delicate fibres. We next went to the cabbage ground, and with a hoe prepared a place for each plant by mowing and pulverising the earth several inches in diameter. We scooped out a large hole with the hand, deep enough for a plant, and set it in carefully, with considerable loose earth still clinging to it. The roots were left spread out just as they had grown, finely pulverised soil was then sprinkled in to fill up the hole, and carefully pressed down around the plant. We then added about half a pint of filthy water from the swill-pail, and requested that the plants should be left without any protecting covering. Our farmer friend said he could never spend so much time with a few plants, But mark the result.

During the latter part of summer we visited the "cabbage patch," and found that of the 20 plants, one had been injured by a careless blow from the hoe, and one had grown feebly, while seventeen of them bore large, solid heads of cabbage. Of the eighty other plants set out at the same time in the same soil, fifteen only had large heads, twenty-nine bore heads of medium size, fourteen had barely lived and were not worth harvesting, while twenty-two had not survived the transplanting.

The next best preferable method we know of to set out cabbages is, to first plant them. [American Agriculture.]

Planting Small Potatoes.

We have given no little attention to this subject for many years, and have settled the matter conclusively in our own minds, that it does not pay to plant small seed. For fifteen years we planted the same nameless variety, on the same soil, and at the end of that time found no deterioration in the quality or yield, but rather an improvement. We have invariably thrown out from our seed all potatoes less in size than a hen's egg, and also rejected those overgrown, pithy, or irregular shaped.

In some favorable seasons, and on particular soils, those purchasing and planting small potatoes which we have rejected, have raised crops equal to or more prolific than our own; but one year after another, we have averaged thirty to fifty per cent, better crops of good potatoes, than our small potato neighbors.

What we have found true in regard to potatoes, we have also, by long practice, proved true in regard to other kinds of seed. Our plumpest and earliest grains have always been reserved for propagation, and our neighbors can testify that our practice had been attended with good results.—[American Agriculturalist.]

Strawberries.

We ought to say a word at this season about strawberries, a fruit that every-body who owns or occupies a patch of land ought to cultivate. The strawberry is a hardy plant, and very easily cultivated. We are persuaded that a great mistake is made in manuring it too much. Give it a fair chance; keep down the weeds, and keep it well moistened, and, with a moderate amount of manure, you will be sure to get good fruit, without a superfluity of vines. Tanners bark is now understood to be capitally adapted to the strawberry. Spread it completely over the soil; it will keep the fruit clean and the soil moist. This is the true mulching for strawberry.

Woburn Advertisements.

NEW STORE & NEW GOODS.

Fowle's Block, Main St.

MRS. BEERS, having opened a store at the above place with an entire New Stock of Goods, is prepared to offer, at the lowest Cash Prices, Ladies' Dress and Straw Bonnets, Ribbons, Laces, Embroideries, Muslin, Hosiery, Gloves, Handkerchiefs, Veils, and every article of Fashionable Millinery.

Particular attention given to Altering and Cleaning Bonnets.

PLEASE CALL.
Fowle's Block, Woburn, Mass.
Woburn, April 15, 1854.

J. CLOUGH, M. D.,

SURGEON DENTIST,

CONTINUES his practice of a successful and highly-reputed dentist in Dentistry in the best possible manner. Ether or chloroform will be given with care and success, to those who wish it, for the extraction of teeth. Office in Boston, 94 Tremont street, nearly opposite Tremont House. He may be consulted at his office in Woburn, April 1, 1854.

Spring hath young Morning Wind blithe and wild,
He of the Spring is the frolicsome child;

And her Sir Sunshine, in genial advance,
With bounteous beam for the lip of his lance:

Woburn, April 1, 1854. 3m

HOUSE AND LAND
FOR SALE.

A House, containing 8 rooms, with sheds
adjoining. Also, 1 large blacksmith's
shop, with about 16 acres of land, con-
sisting of tillage and pasturing, and a very nice orchard,
situated in a very eligible situation, and
within walking distance of Woburn.

Said house will be sold on the most reasonable
terms, on application to the subscriber near the premises.
JONAS HALE.

N. B. If not sold by the first of April, the house
will be let.

30 JONAS HALE.

FANCY SPRING GOODS.

THE Subscriber would have to inform the inhabitants of Woburn and vicinity, that he has just received a very large assortment of Fancy Paints and Gentle Furnishing Goods, which will be sold cheap for cash.

WM. A. MILES.

April 1, 1854.

NEW STORE
— AND —
NEW GOODS.

LUKE GOVE would respectfully inform the citizens of Woburn and vicinity, that he has opened a fresh stock of

FANCY & STAPLE DRY GOODS,

in the store lately occupied by Hiram Flagg, Fowle's Block, Main street, and he will sell every article of

his stock at the lowest prices he can.

Please call and look before you buy.

March 11.

THE SEEDE DEPARTMENT

is complete, and includes FIELDS, GARDENS, and

GREEN ENCLAVES.

THE SEED DEPARTMENT

is complete, and includes FIELDS, GARDENS, and

GREEN ENCLAVES.

THE SEED DEPARTMENT

is complete, and includes FIELDS, GARDENS, and

GREEN ENCLAVES.

THE SEED DEPARTMENT

is complete, and includes FIELDS, GARDENS, and

GREEN ENCLAVES.

THE SEED DEPARTMENT

is complete, and includes FIELDS, GARDENS, and

GREEN ENCLAVES.

THE SEED DEPARTMENT

is complete, and includes FIELDS, GARDENS, and

GREEN ENCLAVES.

THE SEED DEPARTMENT

is complete, and includes FIELDS, GARDENS, and

GREEN ENCLAVES.

THE SEED DEPARTMENT

is complete, and includes FIELDS, GARDENS, and

GREEN ENCLAVES.

THE SEED DEPARTMENT

is complete, and includes FIELDS, GARDENS, and

GREEN ENCLAVES.

THE SEED DEPARTMENT

is complete, and includes FIELDS, GARDENS, and

GREEN ENCLAVES.

THE SEED DEPARTMENT

is complete, and includes FIELDS, GARDENS, and

GREEN ENCLAVES.

THE SEED DEPARTMENT

is complete, and includes FIELDS, GARDENS, and

GREEN ENCLAVES.

THE SEED DEPARTMENT

is complete, and includes FIELDS, GARDENS, and

GREEN ENCLAVES.

THE SEED DEPARTMENT

is complete, and includes FIELDS, GARDENS, and

GREEN ENCLAVES.

THE SEED DEPARTMENT

is complete, and includes FIELDS, GARDENS, and

GREEN ENCLAVES.

THE SEED DEPARTMENT

is complete, and includes FIELDS, GARDENS, and

GREEN ENCLAVES.

THE SEED DEPARTMENT

is complete, and includes FIELDS, GARDENS, and

GREEN ENCLAVES.

THE SEED DEPARTMENT

is complete, and includes FIELDS, GARDENS, and</

The Middlesex Journal.

LATHAM & KIMBALL,
EDITORS AND PROPRIETORS.

A Family Paper, devoted to Local Interests.

OFFICE---FOWLE'S BLOCK, MAIN STREET.

\$1.50 Per Annum, in Advance.
Single Copies, Four Cents.

MIDDLESEX JOURNAL,
Published every Saturday morning, at the Office, on Main
Street, Woburn, by

LATHAM & KIMBALL.

Attn. Editors:

Winchester---By a combination of gentlemen.
Stoneham---Rev. Mr. WHITCOMB & J. C. CROOKER, Esq.
Reading---Rev. W. WHITING and BREWER.

South Reading---By a combination of gentlemen.

TERMS:

\$1.50 per year, payable in advance; if paid after 6
months, terms \$1.25. No paper discontinued, till all
arrears are paid.

ADVERTISEMENTS INSERTED AS FOLLOWS:

For 1 square of 13 lines, 1 year, \$10.00
" " " 6 months, \$8.00
Business Cards, 1 year, \$1.00
Small Advertisements, not exceeding 13 lines, \$1.00 for
the first insertion.

Special Notices, not exceeding 8 lines, 50c. each.

Communications should be addressed to the Editors,
at the Office.

The Middlesex Journal PRINTING OFFICE is
SUPPLIED WITH NEW AND SUPERIOR TYPE, AND THE
PROPRIETORS ARE PREPARED TO EXECUTE ALL KINDS OF
JOB WORK, IN THE BEST MANNER, AND AT
THE SHORTEST NOTICE, ON REASONABLE TERMS.

BUSINESS CARDS.

Chas. S. Parker,
BILLS OF ALL KINDS
Circulated and Posted.
Can be found at this office.

To the Public.
The subscriber continues, at his office, at Main
Street, Woburn, a Dry Goods Store, managing on such terms
as will benefit both parties. Here may be found a gen-
eral assortment of Dry and Fancy Goods. Additions are
made almost daily to the stock, and always selected by
him with the care of a careful merchant, to suit the
taste of the community. He is disposed to work
cheap, and to give the purchase of a large
experience and personal application. For further partic-
ulars call at the store. EDWARD MANSFIELD.

Also, in another building, a few rods south, may be
found, an extensive assortment of Groceries, &c., kept by
E. M. Mansfield & Co.

On the reading, April 29th 1854.

CARTER & CONVERSE,
No. 2 Railroad st., 2d door from Main st.,
will continue to supply their customers with all
the usual articles of their various kinds of.

Soft Breads, Crackers & Cake,
Usually baked in each establishment.

Wedding, Currant and Frosted Cake always on hand.
Woburn, May 6, 1854.

N. WYMAN,
DEALER IN
FOREIGN & DOMESTIC DRY GOODS
No. 8 WADE'S BUILDINGS.
WOBURN.

M. TEARE,
MILLINERY ROOMS,
Opp. At J. S. ELLIS & CO'S Store.

The subscriber will respectfully inform the ladies of
Woburn and vicinity, that she has enlarged her store,
and has just purchased a large quantity of
spotted and plain Bonnets, and has added to the
description; this stock consists of a great variety of Bonnets,
of every description; a very large assortment of Bonnet
Ribbons, of splendid styles; a great variety of Silks, for
Drawing Bonnets, Lace Veils, Wrought Collars, &c.,
and a large assortment of ribbons, and materials to
mention. Mourning Caps and Mourning Bonnets, and
Ready Made Dress Caps, always on hand.

Old Bonnets altered into the latest style, Bleached and
Passe, at short notice, and warranted to give satisfaction.

M. TEARE,
WOBURN.

CONVERSE & CO.,
WOBURN AND
BOSTON R. R.
EXPRESS.
TRIPS DAILY.

OFFICES. 10 Court Street, Boston,
Main and Railroad Centre,
Orders for Goods, Packages, &c., promptly executed
Particular attention given to collecting and paying Notes
Drafts, &c. April 18.

JOHN G. COLE,
PAINTING and GLAZING,
Paper Hanging, Whitewashing and Coloring done in the
most masterly manner. Also, Graining and Marbling.
Sashes and Blinds, of every description, furnished,
Paint, Oil, and Glass, of the best quality.
Shop at building South of the Branch Railroad depot,
Main St., WOBURN.

A. E. THOMPSON,
Dealer in American & Foreign
West India Goods,
Flour and Grain,
CROCKERY and HARDWARE
Paper Hangings, Paints, Oils, &c.
No. 7 Wade's Block, April 1, 1854.

AUGUSTUS ROUNDY,
BOOTS, SHOES & RUBBERS,
Corner of Main and Railroad streets,
Woburn, April 1, 1854.

EDWARD E. COOPER,
DEALER IN
Fancy Goods,
Medicines, Perfumery,
Chemicals, Dye Stuffs
No. 5 & 6 WADE'S BUILDINGS,
WOBURN.

Medicines delivered at all hours of the day and night.
Physicians' prescriptions carefully prepared.

Philip Teare,
MERCHANT TAILOR,
KNIGHT'S BUILDING, MAIN STREET, WOBURN.
Garnets Cut and Made in the best manner, and
varnished to fit, decoll.

HARRIS JOHNSON,
LICENCED AUCTIONEER,
WOBURN, Mass.

Sales of Real and Personal Estate attended to on rea-
sonable terms. April 1, 1854.

WILLIAM WINN, JR.,
LICENCED AUCTIONEER,
BURLINGTON, MASS.

Sales of Real and Personal Estate attended to on rea-
sonable terms. April 1, 1854.

All orders left at this OFFICE, will be promptly at-
tended to. April 18.

JOHN MILLER,
NORTH WOBURN, MASS.,
BELL HANGER,

AND DEALER IN
WEATHER STRIPS, DOOR PLATES, &c.
All orders left at Woburn Book Store, promptly at-
tended to. April 18.

BUSINESS CARDS.

WINCHESTER, STONEHAM & READING

B. E. BEARD,
Silver and Gold Smith,
(Adjoining the Post-Office)
READING.

Dealer in Watches, Jewelry, &c.,

Watches, Clocks and Jewelry, repaired.

Orders than fully received and punctually attended to.
Reading, April 1, 1854.

SAMUEL TIDD,
LICENSED AUCTIONEER,

Sales of Real and Personal Estate attended to on rea-
sonable terms.

Stoneham, April 1, 1854.

J. C. CROOKER,
ATTORNEY AT LAW,
STONEHAM, April 15, 1854.

K. W. BAKER,
Will supply at short notice, all kinds of

GRANITE STONE,

suitable for
UPPERPINNING,

For Posts, Columns, Monuments, &c.

Either rough or worked, made on reasonable terms.

Winchester, April 1, 1854.

TAYLOR & MERRILL,
dealer in
West India Goods and Groceries,
(OPPOSITE THE DEPOT),
Winchester, April 1, 1854.

TAYLOR & MERRILL,
and dealers in

Vermont Roofing Slates,

From their Quarries, at Fairhaven, Vermont.

No. 109 Friend St., Boston.

Orders from abroad promptly at ended to, may be

LIBBY & BROTHERS,
Wholesale and Retail Dealers in

FOREIGN, AND DOMESTIC

LIBBY & CO.,

Nos. 206 & 208 Hanover Street,
(Under Rev. Mr. Street's Church)

F. Libby, Boston. J. S. B. Libby

HENSHAW & PRESCOTT,
Importers and dealers in

DRUGS, PAINTS AND DYES,

Manufacturers of

COPAL VARNISH,

NO. 41 INDIA STREET, BOSTON.

Orders for exportation to the British Provinces will
receive prompt attention. Jan 7-1854-ff

O. LAPPEN & CO.,
(Successors to P. Dickinson & Co.)

WHOLESALE DEALERS IN

WOODEN WARE,

Rattans, Cane Baskets, Broomcorn, Mints, Baskets, Willow
Ware, Biddle, Paper, Wire Sales, &c., &c.

NO. 26 DOCK SQUARE, BOSTON.

Orders for exportation to any part of the world
will receive prompt attention.

O. LAPPEN, E. S. BRIDGMAN,
Jan 21.

BATES & GOLDTHWAIT,
WHOLESALE AND RETAIL DEALERS IN ALL KINDS OF

CARPETTINGS,

Broaderets, Cassimeres, Fustings, Taffetas, Trimmings, &

PLUSHES, DRAB CLOTHS, PAMASKS, &c.,

(FOR CARRIAGE TRIMMINGS, &c.)

NO. 45 WASHINGTON STREET, BOSTON

Feb 21.

Isaac Babbitt's Celebrated

TIGEL SOAPS AND CREAMS

BECK & CO., PROPRIETORS

NO. 111 Washington street, Boston.

General agents for BOYNTON'S CHEMICAL WORKS,
ING. POWDER, manuf. colors and Dealers in
Painting, Hair Oils, and Hair Dyes.

July 9-1854.

HUNTING & EATON,
EATING HOUSE,

NO. 37 NORTH MARKET STREET,

HERMAN HUNTING, BOSTON.

14¢ Hot meals at all hours of the day.

SCOTCH PLAID SHAWLS.

CHANDLER & CO.

Have received a handsome assortment of

SCOTCH LONG & SQUARE SHAWLS.

Of fine texture, and in new and beautiful patterns.

For sale at

Nos. 6 & 8 Summer Street, Boston.

EDWARD E. COOPER,
DEALER IN

Fancy Goods,

Medicines, Perfumery,

Chemicals, Dye Stuffs

No. 5 & 6 WADE'S BUILDINGS,
WOBURN.

Medicines delivered at all hours of the day and night.
Physicians' prescriptions carefully prepared.

Philip Teare,

MERCHANT TAILOR,

KNIGHT'S BUILDING, MAIN STREET, WOBURN.

Garnets Cut and Made in the best manner, and
varnished to fit, decoll.

HARRIS JOHNSON,
LICENCED AUCTIONEER,

WOBURN, Mass.

Sales of Real and Personal Estate attended to on rea-
sonable terms. April 1, 1854.

WILLIAM WINN, JR.,
LICENCED AUCTIONEER,

BURLINGTON, MASS.

Sales of Real and Personal Estate attended to on rea-
sonable terms.

All orders left at this OFFICE, will be promptly at-
tended to. April 18.

JOHN MILLER,
NORTH WOBURN, MASS.,
BELL HANGER,

AND DEALER IN

WEATHER STRIPS, DOOR PLATES, &c.

All orders left at Woburn Book Store, promptly at-
tended to. April 18.

W. E. COOPER,
DEALER IN

Fancy Goods,

Medicines, Perfumery,

Chemicals, Dye Stuffs

No. 5 & 6 WADE'S BUILDINGS,
WOBURN.

Medicines delivered at all hours of the day and night.
Physicians' prescriptions carefully prepared.

Philip Teare,

MERCHANT TAILOR,

KNIGHT'S BUILDING, MAIN STREET, WOBURN.

Garnets Cut and Made in the best manner, and
varnished to fit, decoll.

HARRIS JOHNSON,
LICENCED AUCTIONEER,

WOBURN, Mass.

Sales of Real and Personal Estate attended to on rea-
sonable terms.

Middlesex Journal.

WOBURN, SATURDAY, MAY 20, 1854.

AGENTS.

North Woburn—Messrs. Nichols, Winn & Co.
Winchester—Dr. David Youngman.
Stoneham—Mr. E. T. Whittier.
Reading—Mr. Thor. Richardson.
South Reading—Dr. Wm. H. Willis.
Travelling Agent—George Thompson.

BO We would remind our friends that boxes, to receive correspondence, have been placed in Winchester, Stoneham, Reading and South Reading, and all communications from the above towns, so disposed of, will be taken in charge by the Assistant Editors in each of said towns, and from thence forwarded to this office.

PARENTS AND OUR CHILDREN.

We beg leave to call the attention of our citizens to a few thoughts touching the relation which parents sustain to our schools. We wish to speak plainly, but have nothing to set down in malice or from personal feelings. Our desire is to co-operate with our teachers, and with all who desire that our schools may fulfil their high and noble mission. We fear there is far too little thought of the immense responsibility which rests upon parents in this matter. The State recognizes the right of every child to such education as shall fit him to be useful to the State, and our schools are free to all; is parental responsibility therefore at an end?

The State has appropriated of its funds for the maintenance of schools, each town raising such sums as it sees fit for the same object, and choosing annually a Committee to whom the general interests of the schools are by law committed.

And it is at this point, where so many seem to think their duty ended, that the actual duty of the parent begins. Clearly, this duty is not to oversee and control the schools, for this duty is by statute committed to other hands. Some there are in every community who seem to conceive it to be their especial duty to instruct the Committee, to dictate teachers, and to find fault with the instruction, government and almost every thing else connected with the schools. In ninety-nine cases out of a hundred these are individuals who seldom visit the schools, and who either by experience or observation are least qualified for this self-constituted censorship. It is perhaps enough to say that neither the State nor their fellow citizens have selected them to this office.

But may not a parent express his dissatisfaction with the management of the school, for worthy cause and with a view to improvement in instruction or discipline? Doubtless, in a proper manner, and to the proper party in whose hands is the power of reform. That this may be done wisely, he who performs the duty should be well advised as to the facts, and have rendered himself familiar with the relations of all the parties, with the practical workings of the school system, and especially with the influences which may aid or destroy the efficiency of the schools.

But this sacred duty or privilege of fault-finding apart, we conceive there are other duties which parents should not neglect. They should manifest an interest in the intellectual progress of their children. This they should do by inquiries and personal examination home; by a conscientious regard to the constant attendance of their children at school; and by occasional visits to the schools themselves. Few realize how much is added to the advantages of school discipline by these simple acts; not to speak of the importance of correct example and a careful regard to the deportment of their children out of school hours. One needs no better index of the interest of parents, and the kind of discipline to which children are subjected at home, than their regularity and deportment at school.

The parent sustains a very important relation to the teacher, to whom for the time being, the intellectual and moral training of his child is given. The teacher needs all the aid and support the parent can give. They must be co-laborers. A casual word from the latter may destroy the authority of the former. It is deeply to be regretted that the statements of pupils too often pass for gospel at home, and the seeds of that insubordination are sown which possibly may soon bear the bitter fruits of disaffected parents, listless, stubborn pupils, and disheartened teacher. There is one sense in which our schools shall be what the parents make them. Their responsibility is great, and should be acknowledged, *felt*. Let the School Committee, and especially the teachers be sustained by all the weight of influence, sympathy and co-operation which parents can give them, and we will answer for a most marvellous and gratifying improvement both in the discipline and intellectual progress of our schools.

COUNTY COMMISSIONERS. These gentlemen have paid several visits to our town of late, much, we fear, to the damage both of town and county treasury. The construction of a new road from Burlington to Woburn, to meet the Main road at a point in front of the residence of Dr. Agustus Plympton, is under advisement. Such a road would bring much unoccupied land into market as eligible building lots; but whether the public convenience or private advantage will be most promoted thereby is, perhaps, a question.

The opening of new roads at the public expense is a matter which is liable to no small abuse. A more direct route to Burlington would be for public convenience; whether the proposed road answers this end the commissioners must judge, not us. The unfinished straightening and other improvements on Railroad street, which are matters of public utility, we trust will be completed.

A magnificent hotel is about to be erected in Boston, to be called the Appleton House, at a cost of \$800,000.

FIVE CENT SAVINGS BANK. It is not perhaps generally known to our citizens that an institution of this character was chartered by the last Legislature. At a meeting called for the purpose the charter was formally accepted and the following persons were chosen officers:

President—Bowen Buckman.
Vice Presidents—Abijah Thompson, Uriah Manning, Thomas Richardson, Walter Frost, James Tweed.
Trustees—Stephen Dow, Moses F. Winn, Joshua P. Converse, Stephen Nichols, Jr., John Flanders, Wm. T. Grammar, Horace Conn, Gwin R. Gage, Walter Wyman, Thos. J. Porter, A. E. Thompson, Charles Bond, John Hill, Jr., Lyman Dike, Joseph Stone, O. R. Clark, Wm. Winn, Jr., John D. Tidd, P. L. Converse, Benj. Cutler, Nathan Wyman, Albert Thompson, Lemuel C. Eames, Oliver H. Parker, Timothy Winn, Charles Tidd.
Secretary—James N. Dow.

The design of this institution is to promote frugality and thrift among our people, and to offer an inducement to those of limited means to lay by small sums for interest and use against "rainy day." The plan we conceive to be excellent, and we trust it will be carried out in the spirit of its design. Mechanics and others who have but little to do with our modern banking schemes, yet need some such safe and easy mode of investment. Already are there in existence various associations which are under their own control, such as building and loan associations, which have similar objects in view. The Savings Bank, rightly managed, presents excellent facilities for those who wish to take care of their pence. We shall call further attention to this object at another time.

A NEW MARKET HOUSE. If there is one thing more than another which Woburn needs it is a good market house. Our present accommodations in this line are lamentably deficient. Our constantly increasing population needs something to eat, and the difficulty which attends our present meagre arrangements, and compels so many to supply their tables from the markets in Boston, is growing serious. There is no reason why Woburn should not have a market well supplied with provisions and vegetables, available to our citizens at a cheaper rate than they can be had in Boston. The expenses of a market are less with us, and there is no reason why the price of transportation from Boston should be added to all we consume. The first steps in this reform would be to establish a good market house. The stalls would let quick and the market be well patronized. What says neighbor Hart.

The members of Engine company No. 2, A. J. Russell, Foreman, paraded on Wednesday last, accompanied by a portion of the Salem Brass Band which discoursed most excellent music. The appearance of the company, as they marched with martial step and their uniform dress, their tub drawn by two noble grays, was excellent. Their performance at the brakes, also, showed that they knew how to handle their arms, and betrayed at once thorough discipline in the ranks, efficiency in the officers, and the excellent qualities of their "machine," which threw a powerful stream, the spray rising some feet above the flag staff on the common.

By invitation of Jacob Webster, Esq., whose name the tub bears, and has been for some years the efficient engineer of our Fire Department, the company partook of a collation at his house on Academy Hill. We have no doubt the dinner was in good taste and the speeches and sentiments excellent, but we are unable to give a report of the good things said and done, as "circumstances over which we had no control" prevented our attending.

The lengthy proceedings of the doings at Winchester have excluded some thoughts which we had designed to present on this subject.

The object of reading the Bible in schools is not to inculcate catholicism or any other sectarianism. The demand which it makes opens the way for endless innovations, which it is to be regretted there should be any disposition to allow. The question is, shall we yield to the demands of any religious sect in this matter? Shall the Bible be withheld from the hands of children in school?

HOW IT IS DONE. A friend informs us that recently in one of the schools in South Boston it was discovered that the leaves had been torn from the Bibles of some of the children at the place appointed to be read. The matter being several times repeated, one of the committee visited the school, and demanded the authors of the outrage and their motives. It was ascertained that certain Irish children had done the thing in obedience to the commands of the priest!

WAY IS IT—that Court street is left in its present incomplete state? The process of lowering the street is a good one; why not finish it? And when are the sidewalks which sundry persons were so anxious to construct when the lowering of the street should give them opportunity? How is it, neighbors? We pause for a reply.

WE understand that at a meeting of the Congregational Parish in this place, on Monday last, it was voted to lay an assessment upon the pews, agreeably to the provisions of an act of the Legislature. Many of the pews are owned by individuals who are not members of the society, and consequently have paid nothing for the maintenance of public worship.

At the same meeting it was also voted to increase the salary of the Pastor, Rev. Mr. Edwards, to \$1500. This unsolicited act is alike creditable to minister and people.

Mr. Carlos Butterfield, of New York, has contracted for two steamers for Santa Anna, to be completed at the end of May. One is to be called after Santa Anna himself, and the other named General Iturbide.

Stoneham Department.

SATURDAY, MAY 20.

FAST DAY SERMONS. We havn't time nor space to say all we had designed to on this subject. The right and duty of ministers to speak out boldly and decidedly against all sin, no reasonable person will question. Upon Thanksgiving day it is expected that they will dwell chiefly on abounding blessings; and upon fast days on surrounding evils. The former is a suitable occasion for holding up to view good things, for which we should be thankful, the latter, bad things, for which there ought to be fasting and mourning.

To enquires made by the Editors of the Independent, the largest and one of the very best religious papers published in this or any other country, about 150 of the clergy of Mass. responded that on the day of the late Fast they had preached against the Nebraska Bill. Probably so general, united, and earnest a testimony, against a crying abomination of the age, never before emanated from this large body of intelligent men. Let none be so unjust as to accuse them of "preaching politics," but for once, at least, give them credit for preaching the whole gospel, or that part of it, at any rate, too long neglected by many of the ministry. Why should these now hold their peace; the very stones would cry out. If the watchman see evil approaching, and warn not the people, woe unto him!

"We must speak out, we must be heard, Tho' all earth's systems crack, We will not take a single word Nor take a sentence back."

Brooklyn Correspondence.

Reader, if you ever attend the New York Anniversaries, we advise you to make your home for the week in Brooklyn, a city which for quietness, cleanliness, and beauty, is unsurpassed by any in the Union. Beautiful rides you can have across the ferry, for one cent each, and a beautiful stopping place besides, reminding you of a semi-country residence. We are being favored with a most excellent home in the family of Aaron Stone, Esq., a native of Stoneham, who is not only a driving business man, but one who has risen to stations of usefulness as Deacon of a Congregational church, and Superintendent of the Sabbath School. A large proportion of the enterprising, successful, and valuable men hereabouts, as well as all over the land, and in some other parts of the world, are said to be Yankees, born and bred among the hills of New England.

But we have already indulged in too long a preface before referring to this week's anniversaries. Too late were we to attend the first meeting, (losing, to our special regret, the Monday exercises of the Seaman's Friend's Society,) but we found ourself Tuesday A. M. in the Broadway Tabernacle, at the fifth anniversary of the Am. & For. Christian Union.

It was a large and enthusiastic gathering. Those whose voices were heard on the occasion, represented several different nations, and not less than six evangelical denominations. Here is a real Christian Union of the friends of the Redeemer, of diverse sects and parties, against the iniquities of Popery. There are now about 3,000,000 Catholics in the United States, not far from $\frac{1}{2}$ of our entire population, while their number and influence is rapidly augmenting; and it is high time that all Protestants were wide awake, and zealously active in the defense of the truth.

To say nothing of the other able and eloquent ones, the moving and thrilling speech of Dr. Duff, from the Free Church in Scotland, and for many years a missionary in India, was well worth all the time, trouble and expense of coming hither, even if we had been obliged to perform the journey on foot. Some portions thereof stirred the soul like a trumpet, and can never be blotted out of the book of recollection.

In the latter part of the day, there were various collections of S. S. children in different portions of the city. One of them, at the Tabernacle, with badges and banners, numbered above thirty schools, and three thousand boys and girls,—more children collected in one building than there are people in all the town of Stoneham,—in addition to quite a sprinkling of adults. So magnificent a spectacle we do not expect to witness even at the Crystal Palace. O! that "sea of upturned faces" of the little children—wished to kiss them all! Twas a blessed sight to gaze upon that multitude of smiling countenances, and blessed to listen to their sweetened voices in songs of praise. It is interesting to face any audience and study Physiognomy, but particularly so a congregation of those who constitute what may be styled "Young America." Much is said this season about a backward spring, but here was what might be called a large bouquet of fresh flowers in full bloom, flowers, too, of immortality, whose precious life shall never, never end. Mr. Pease's children from the Five Points Missions, of which we shall take occasion to speak hereafter, were present, and none behaved better than they.

The Anti-Slavery meetings connected with the two wings of the Reform party, who as interesting and spirited as ever, and perhaps rather more so. Nebraska furnished a capital text and fruitful theme for many of the speakers. And even in meetings of the Missionary, Tract, and Bible societies, that unrighteous measure for compromise violation, and slavery's extension, was unsparingly condemned. By the way, we had the privilege of bringing along with us, and forwarding to Congress the present week, a remonstrance, signed by between 400 and 500 in Stoneham, against the passage of that bill already adopted by the Senate, and now being discussed by the House of Representatives. God forbid that a solemn compact should be wilfully broken by our government, and the accursed system of involuntary servitude further spread in territory now free. But if such should be

the case, may we have the consciousness of having done what we could to avert the same.

The following summary of the financial results of the year, of the benevolent societies which have their principal seat of operations in New York, exhibits decided advances in these departments of philanthropic effort. Their receipts, as compared with those of the previous year, are estimated as follows:—

Year 1853-4.	Year 1852-3.
Am. Tract Soc. \$284,627	\$114,159
Am. Bible Soc. 365,542	305,000
Am. Board of Foreign Missions. 186,689	189,306
Am. Home Missionary Soc. 151,734	191,210
Am. and For. Christian Union. 69,693	75,000
Am. and For. Bible Soc. 44,811	44,000
N. Y. Colonization Soc. 18,069	27,141
Am. Seamen's Friend Soc. 24,964	26,500
Female Guardian Soc. 12,772	23,000
So. for Ameliorating the Condition of Jews 13,299	14,000
	\$1,372,306
Increase.....	\$126,910

If to the above be added the receipts of the Missionary Association, the Anti-Slavery Society, the Central American Education Society, the Temperance Union, and some other institutions of less magnitude, the sum total of contributions would exceed a million and a half of dollars.

Brooklyn, N. Y., May 12.

The next meeting of the Woburn Association of Ministers will be held in Stoneham, on Tuesday, May 23, commencing at 10 o'clock A. M. Public services in the meeting-house at 2 o'clock, P. M.

THE CONTRAST. In the Stoneham columns of the Journal for May 10, there is one article on the death of a child, and another on the detection of a thief. Now, much as we pity the parents of the former, on account of their sad bereavement, we should vastly prefer to be in their places weeping over the dead body of a beloved son, than to be the parents of the latter wretched criminal, who, by his preposterous depravity, and punishable offences, has brought misery upon himself, verifying the truthfulness of the Biblical declarations, that "the way of the transgressor is hard," and become a curse instead of a blessing to community, bringing down, perchance, the gray hairs of a fond father and a doating mother, in sorrow to the grave. Let not the parents from whose embrace, as well as from the temptations of life, death has removed the offspring of their love, be inconsolable; and let the young, for their own sake, and for the sake of their friends and the world, avoid the hard way of the transgressor, and that downward road to ruin which so many are thoughtlessly treading.

OBJECT OF THE JOURNAL. One of the main objects of the Middlesex Journal, as well as the South Reading writer, and his language on this point appears to us worthy of repetition, is, to be a medium for the free interchange of thought, on all subjects of interest to the community, and that individuals representing different localities, would so far introduce their respective town matters, as to give general intelligence to the whole, so that the dwellers in one portion of the country may have a knowledge of the events of other portions of it."

With propriety may we flatter ourselves that our favorite Journal is fulfilling its mission in these regards, and that by further improvement, it will yet become a model of what a county paper should be. Besides its beneficial effects upon the readers thereof, there will be a reflex influence for good on the writers, leading them to keep their eyes wide open to the passing occurrences of the day, and their minds continually active in originating fresh thoughts, and new ideas. Dear brethren and friends, ye editors, contributors and patrons, let there be a fair understanding between us, and the utmost friendliness evermore prevail.

FRANKNESS. There are few traits of the human character which we more admire than genuine frankness. The man who carries his heart in his hand, so to speak, and whose soul shines through his countenance, who is ever open-hearted in his conversation, and "above board" in his dealings, we instinctively and strongly love, whatever may be his failings in other respects. Much might be said on this fruitful theme, and we had the thought of writing a long article, but will close by adopting as our own, the sentiments advanced by "E. G." in last week's Journal, viz.—that it is pleasant to see a man speak right out, in a plain, frank, honest, straightforward and familiar style, expressing what he means in his own way."

"It's well to be frank in mind and heart. Whenever our fortunes call, With a gentle glance, and an open hand, And a friendly word for all."

[For the Journal.]
Light windy clouds now float along the skies,*
The air is cold, no balmy gate-supper.
The orient morning with her fragrant flowers,
In sunshine born and bathed in dewy showers;
But frost and cold will soon be gone,
And opening flowers the verdant fields adorn;
Her loves of living green the forest shall assume,
And all the fruit trees in full beauty bloom;
Attend roses deck the path of May,
And smiling Spring in Summer hours decay.

Stoneham, May, 1854. W.

OUR HIGH SCHOOL. The present term of the Stoneham High School commenced on the 2d inst., under the most favorable and encouraging auspices, with about 60 scholars. Mr. James Whitmore, of Plymouth, having had experience for six years or more, as a teacher in Massachusetts, Rhode Island, Ohio, and Pennsylvania, has the charge of it for a year. The Superintending Committee are deserving of much praise for their determination to have "the right teacher or none," and for their persevering efforts to obtain one suitable to follow in the footsteps of excellent predecessors. And we must say "that never, to our mind, were the appearances and pros-

pects of the school more satisfactory than now. Though late in its commencement, there will doubtless, under the present management, be a making up of lost time, and great progress in all the weeks and months of the future.

WORKS OF NATURE. We are glad that our correspondent "S." has been moved upon to call the attention of the readers of the Journal, to the study of nature's works, or rather the works of God in nature. Let those suggestions of his (?) be carried out, and the minds of men will be refined and enabled, as well as humbled and purified. They will find "sermons in stones, lessons in brooks, and good in every thing" but sin. To them the stars will declare the glory of the Lord, and the firmament show forth his handiwork."

And now in this most interesting season of the year, amid the wonderful resurrections of spring, let these sublime studies be prosecuted with increased ardor, and a fondness to be cherished and cultivated for every exhibition of Jehovah's Omnipotent power, and preserving goodness. Let all accustom themselves to look from nature's manifold works up to nature's great Creator, who is "God over all, blessed for evermore," loving the glorious and bountiful Giver, and prizes his rich and numerous gifts.

THEOLOGY—WHAT IS IT? Noah Webster defines theology to be "the science which teaches the existence, character, and attributes of God, his laws and government, the doctrines we are to believe, and the duties we are to practice. Theology consists of two branches, natural and revealed. The former is the knowledge we have of God from his works, by the light of nature and reason; the latter is that which is to be learned only from revelation." If this be a correct definition, and we are inclined to think it is, then 'tis not merely the duty of ministers of the gospel, but of all others, men and women, to "study theology," from the pages of nature's open book, and the pages of the book of inspiration, and thereby become theologians according to the true signification of that much abused term.

WINCHESTER DEPARTMENT.

SATURDAY, MAY 20.

Bible Meeting in Winchester.

An excitement has arisen in the town of Winchester, caused by the action of the School Committee in rescinding, at the request of a few disaffected persons, an established rule,

POETRY.

SONG FOR THE SEASONS.

BY BARRY CORNWALL.

When the merry lark doth sing
With his song the summer hours;
And their nests the swallows build
In the roofs and tops of towers;
And the golden gorse-flower burns
All about the waste;

And the maiden may returns
With a pretty ha'e;

Then how merry are the times!

The summer times! The spring times!

Now from off his ashion stone,
The chilly midnight cricket chirr;

And all merry birds are flown;

And our dream of pleasure deth;
Now, the summer blue laughing sky
Saddens into grey;

And the frozen rivers sigh,

Ring all away!

Now, how solemn are the times!

The winter times! The night times!

Yet the winter; all around
Is through one vast change revolving;

Even night, who lately frowned;

Is in silver dawn dissolving;

Earth with burst her forces strange;

And in spring grow free;

All things in the world will change,

Saves the love for thee!

Sing then, hopeful are the times!

Winter, Summer, Spring times!

AGRICULTURE.

AN EXCELLENT PLAN FOR GROWING CUCUMBERS.—We clip the following from an exchange. We have tried the same plan and proved its excellence.—[Amer. Agr.

Take a large barrel, or hoghead; saw it in two in the middle, and bury each half in the ground even with the top. Then take a small keg and bore a small hole in the bottom; place the keg in the centre of the barrel, the top even with the ground, and fill in the barrel around the keg with rich earth, suitable for the growth of cucumbers. Plant your seed midway between the edges and the keg and make a kind of arbor a foot or two high for the vines to run on. When the ground becomes dry, pour water in the keg in the evening—it will pass out at the bottom of the keg into the barrel and rise up to the roots of the vines, and keep them moist and green. Cucumbers cultivated this way will grow to a great size, as they are made independent of drought and wet weather. In wet weather the barrel can be covered and in dry the ground can be kept moist by pouring water in the keg.

Wheat growers and gardeners well know the value of liming wheat, and steeping garden seeds where they desire an early and vigorous growth. A little aid to the corn plant while the weather, perhaps, is too cool, or the plant does not find the sustenance it needs in its immediate vicinity, will give it such a start as to keep it in advance of other plants not so started throughout the season.

It takes about six quarts of corn to plant an acre, at the usual distances, say three and a half feet each way.

The tree should be very carefully dug up from the ground, without tearing or bruising the roots. Many who plant, take great pains to get fine, straight, and thrifty trees, above ground, without regarding whether half the roots are demolished in digging them. The roots are the most necessary part, and if good, will soon send up a thrifty top; but a thrifty top without roots is of little value. A small tree, well dug, is better than a mutilated giant.

A well cultivated pear tree is as prolific as an apple tree of the same size, and the fruit sells at more than double the price of apples, so that the cultivator gets full return for his extra outlay for his pear tree.

It is stated that the butter produced from cows eating green corn stalks is of very superior quality.

Speaking of the white weed, an old farmer says:—"I had a field which was covered, and having a quantity of salt on hand, I scattered it over the field. In a short time the blossoms all withered, and upon examination the roots were found to be entirely lifeless".

In speaking of the tomato, the Working Farmer says: this plant requires shortening in early fruiting. Ninety per cent. of the tomatoes grow within 18 inches of the ground, and ninety per cent. of the vine above that point. As soon as the lower tomatoes are the size of a hen's egg, the smaller ones with the upper part of the plant should be cut off. This will cause the main part of the crop to swell rapidly and produce abundantly, while the part removed is of no value, as their ripening would have occurred late in the season and if permitted to remain, would have lessened the amount of the main crop.

For Apple. Trees. To every cart load of muck and ashes mixture, after it has lain for a fortnight, add two bushels of oil slackened lime.

Pear Trees. To every cart load of muck and ashes mixture, add a bushel of ground or dissolved bones, and two bushels of leached ashes.

Plum Trees. To every cart load of muck and ashes mixture, add half a bushel of lime a bushel of acres, and a peck of salt.

Grape Vines. To every cart load of muck and ashes mixture, add half a bushel of lime a bushel of ashes, and half a bushel of gypsum or plaster. [Maine Farmer.

When a cow refuses to give down her milk by placing a sack of grain, or other weight, on her back, her power to hold up is overcome, and the milk will come.

Why is a caterpillar like a buck-wheat cake? Because it's the grub that makes the butter-fly!

Woburn Advertisements.

Ladies' Boots.

MADE to measure, of the best material and war-
ranted to be comfortable, and to match every
dress, always on hand, in Woburn.
N. RODWELL,
Over Mrs. Beers' Bonnet Store, Main st., Woburn.
May 5, 1854.—
ff.

NEW STORE & NEW GOODS.

Fowle's Block, Main St.

MEN'S WEAR, a well-arranged store of the above
placed on the entire New Stock of Goods, is pre-
pared to offer, the Last Cash Prices, Ladies' Dress
and Straw Hats, Ribbons, Tucks, Laces, Embroideries,
Muslins, Hosiery, Gloves, Handkerchiefs, Veils, and
every article of Fashionable Military.

For particular attention given to Altering and Cleaning
Bonnets.

PLEASE CALL, 31
Fowle's Block, Woburn, Mass.

Woburn, April 15, 1854. 3m

BOOTS.—Fletcher's Monument Calf Boots just re-
ceived at the Store of

A. ROUNDY.

May 13.

J. CLOUGH, M. D.,



SURGEON DENTIST,

CONTINUES in the practice of his profession, per-
forming all operations of Dentistry, and giving
the best guarantee of skill and care to all who
have a desire of pleasure, health, and safety.

He will be pleased to give the extraction of
teeth, in Boston, 94 Tremont street, nearly
opposite Tremont House. He may be consulted at his
house in Woburn, any evening.

March 11. 3m

1854. Spring Style 1854.

Woburn Advertisements.

HATS! HATS!

THE Subscriber has just received a splendid assort-
ment of the latest Spring styles of Hats and Caps,
of the finest quality, and to match every
dress, always on hand, in Woburn.

JOSEPH & WALTER, 31 Main st., Woburn.

May 5, 1854.—
ff.

NEW STORE AND NEW GOODS.

W. MILES, Main St.

MEN'S WEAR, a well-arranged store of the above
placed on the entire New Stock of Goods, is pre-
pared to offer, the Last Cash Prices, Ladies' Dress
and Straw Hats, Ribbons, Tucks, Laces, Embroideries,
Muslins, Hosiery, Gloves, Handkerchiefs, Veils, and
every article of Fashionable Military.

For particular attention given to Altering and Cleaning
Bonnets.

PLEASE CALL, 31

W. MILES, Woburn, Mass.

Woburn, April 15, 1854. 3m

BOOTS.—Fletcher's Monument Calf Boots just re-
ceived at the Store of

A. ROUNDY.

May 13.

J. CLOUGH, M. D.,



SURGEON DENTIST,

CONTINUES in the practice of his profession, per-
forming all operations of Dentistry, and giving
the best guarantee of skill and care to all who
have a desire of pleasure, health, and safety.

He will be pleased to give the extraction of
teeth, in Boston, 94 Tremont street, nearly
opposite Tremont House. He may be consulted at his
house in Woburn, any evening.

March 11. 3m

1854. Spring Style 1854.

Woburn Advertisements.

HATS! HATS!

THE Subscriber has just received a splendid assort-
ment of the latest Spring styles of Hats and Caps,
of the finest quality, and to match every
dress, always on hand, in Woburn.

N. RODWELL,

Over Mrs. Beers' Bonnet Store, Main st., Woburn.

May 5, 1854.—
ff.

NEW STORE AND NEW GOODS.

W. MILES, Main St.

MEN'S WEAR, a well-arranged store of the above
placed on the entire New Stock of Goods, is pre-
pared to offer, the Last Cash Prices, Ladies' Dress
and Straw Hats, Ribbons, Tucks, Laces, Embroideries,
Muslins, Hosiery, Gloves, Handkerchiefs, Veils, and
every article of Fashionable Military.

For particular attention given to Altering and Cleaning
Bonnets.

PLEASE CALL, 31

W. MILES, Woburn, Mass.

Woburn, April 15, 1854. 3m

BOOTS.—Fletcher's Monument Calf Boots just re-
ceived at the Store of

A. ROUNDY.

May 13.

J. CLOUGH, M. D.,



SURGEON DENTIST,

CONTINUES in the practice of his profession, per-
forming all operations of Dentistry, and giving
the best guarantee of skill and care to all who
have a desire of pleasure, health, and safety.

He will be pleased to give the extraction of
teeth, in Boston, 94 Tremont street, nearly
opposite Tremont House. He may be consulted at his
house in Woburn, any evening.

March 11. 3m

1854. Spring Style 1854.

Woburn Advertisements.

HATS! HATS!

THE Subscriber has just received a splendid assort-
ment of the latest Spring styles of Hats and Caps,
of the finest quality, and to match every
dress, always on hand, in Woburn.

N. RODWELL,

Over Mrs. Beers' Bonnet Store, Main st., Woburn.

May 5, 1854.—
ff.

NEW STORE AND NEW GOODS.

W. MILES, Main St.

MEN'S WEAR, a well-arranged store of the above
placed on the entire New Stock of Goods, is pre-
pared to offer, the Last Cash Prices, Ladies' Dress
and Straw Hats, Ribbons, Tucks, Laces, Embroideries,
Muslins, Hosiery, Gloves, Handkerchiefs, Veils, and
every article of Fashionable Military.

For particular attention given to Altering and Cleaning
Bonnets.

PLEASE CALL, 31

W. MILES, Woburn, Mass.

Woburn, April 15, 1854. 3m

BOOTS.—Fletcher's Monument Calf Boots just re-
ceived at the Store of

A. ROUNDY.

May 13.

J. CLOUGH, M. D.,



SURGEON DENTIST,

CONTINUES in the practice of his profession, per-
forming all operations of Dentistry, and giving
the best guarantee of skill and care to all who
have a desire of pleasure, health, and safety.

He will be pleased to give the extraction of
teeth, in Boston, 94 Tremont street, nearly
opposite Tremont House. He may be consulted at his
house in Woburn, any evening.

March 11. 3m

1854. Spring Style 1854.

Woburn Advertisements.

HATS! HATS!

THE Subscriber has just received a splendid assort-
ment of the latest Spring styles of Hats and Caps,
of the finest quality, and to match every
dress, always on hand, in Woburn.

N. RODWELL,

Over Mrs. Beers' Bonnet Store, Main st., Woburn.

May 5, 1854.—
ff.

NEW STORE AND NEW GOODS.

W. MILES, Main St.

MEN'S WEAR, a well-arranged store of the above
placed on the entire New Stock of Goods, is pre-
pared to offer, the Last Cash Prices, Ladies' Dress
and Straw Hats, Ribbons, Tucks, Laces, Embroideries,
Muslins, Hosiery, Gloves, Handkerchiefs, Veils, and
every article of Fashionable Military.

For particular attention given to Altering and Cleaning
Bonnets.

PLEASE CALL, 31

The Middlesex Journal.

LATHAM & KIMBALL,
EDITORS AND PROPRIETORS.

\$1.50 Per Annum, in Advance.
Single Copies, Four Cents.

MIDDLESEX JOURNAL.

Published every Saturday morning, at the Office on Main Street, Woburn, by

LATHAM & KIMBALL.

Asst. Editors:

Winchester—By a combination of gentlemen.
Stoneham—Rev. Mr. WHITCOMB & J. C. CROOKER, Esq.
Reading—Rev. WHITTING and BEECHER.

South Reading—By a combination of gentlemen.

TERMS.

\$1.50 per year, payable in advance; if paid after 6 months, terms \$1.35. No paper discontinued, till all arrears are paid.

ADVERTISEMENTS INSERTED AS FOLLOWS:

For a square of 13 lines, 1 year, \$10.00
" " " 6 months, \$6.00
Business Cards, 1 year, \$5.00

Small Advertisements, not exceeding 10 lines, \$1.00 for the first insertion.

Special Notices, not exceeding 8 lines, 50c. each.

Communication should be addressed to the Editors, at this Office.

THE MIDDLESEX JOURNAL PRINTING OFFICE IS SUPPLIED WITH NEW AND SUPERIOR TYPE, AND THE PROPRIETORS ARE PREPARED TO EXECUTE ALL KINDS OF JOB WORK, IN THE BEST MANNER, AND AT THE SHORTEST NOTICE, ON REASONABLE TERMS.

BUSINESS CARDS.

Chas. S. Parker,
BILLS OF ALL KINDS
Circulated and Posted.

Can be found at this office.

To the Public.

The subscriber continues, at his old stand on Main street, to exchange Dry Goods for money, on such terms as will benefit both parties. There may be a general assortment of Dry and Fancy Goods. All articles made almost entirely of the best, and always selected by the most careful care, and a desire to meet the wants and tastes of the community. He is disposed to work cheap and give to the purchaser the advantage of a large experience and personal application. For further particulars call at the office.

EDWARD MANSFIELD.

Also, in another building, a few rods south, may be found an extensive assortment of Groceries, &c., kept by South Reading, April 29th 1854.

CARTER & CONVERSE,
No. 2 Railroad st., 2d door from Main st.
Still continue to supply the customers with all the various kinds of

Soft Biscuit, Crackers & Cake,
Usually baked in each an establishment
Wedding, Current and Frosted Cakes always on hand.

Woburn, May 6, 1854.

N. WYMAN,

FOREIGN & DOMESTIC DRY GOODS
No. 8 WADDE'S BUILDINGS,
WOBURN.

A. E. THOMPSON,
Dealer in American & Foreign
DRUGS, PAINTS AND DYES,

West India Goods,

Flour and Grains,
CROCKERY and HARDWARE
Paper Hangings, Paints, Oils, &c.

No. 3 Wade's Block, April 1, 1854.

AUGUSTUS ROUNDY,
BOOTS, SHOES & RUBBERS,
Corner of Main and Railroad streets,
Woburn, April 1, 1854.

EDWARD E. COOPER,
Drugs, Medicines, Chemicals,
Fancy Goods, Perfumery, Dyestuffs.

No. 5 & 6 WADDE'S BUILDINGS,
WOBURN.

Medicines delivered all hours of the day and night
Physicians' prescriptions carefully prepared.

Philip Tare,

MERCHANT TAILOR,
KNIGHT'S BUILDING, MAIN STREET, WOBURN.

Garments Cut and Made in the best manner, and
warranted to fit.

M. TEARE,

MILLINERY ROOMS,
Opposite J. S. ELB's Co's Store.

THE subscriber would respectfully inform the ladies of Woburn and vicinity, that she has enlarged her store, and has just purchased the large and elegant building, and stock of MILLINERY Goods ever offered in the place, and a stock consists of a great variety of Bonnets, of every description; a very large assortment of Silk Bonnets, of splendid styles; a great variety of Silks, for Drawn Bonnets, Lace Veil, Wrought Bonnets, Hosiery, and a thousand other articles, including Bonnet Goods and Mourning Bonnets, and Ready Made Dress Caps, always on hand.

Old Bonnets altered into the latest style, Bleached and Pass'd, at short notice, and warranted to give satisfaction.

M. TEARE.

CONVERSE & CO.,
WOBURN AND BOSTON R. R.
EXPRESS.

10 TRIPS DAILY.

OFFICES, 10 Court Square, Woburn Centre,
R. R. Depot, Woburn Centre,
Orders for Goods, Packages, &c., promptly executed
Particular attention given to collecting and paying Notes
Drugs, Bills, &c.

JOHN G. COLE,

PINTING and GLAZING,
Paper hanning, White-washing and Colouring done in the
nestest manner. Also, Graining and Marbling.

SAMES and BLINDS, of every description, furnished.

PAINTS, OIL and GLASS, of the best quality.

Shop left building South of the Branch Railroad depot,

Main St., WOBURN.

HARRIS JOHNSON,
LICENCED AUCTIONEER.

WOBURN, MASS.

Sales of Real and Personal Estate attended to on reasonable terms.

All orders left at this OFFICE, will be promptly attended to.

JOHN MILLER,

NORTH WOBURN, MASS.
BELL HANGER,

AND DEALER IN

WEATHER STRIPS, DOOR PLATES, &c.

All Orders left at Woburn Book Store, promptly attended to.

BUSINESS CARDS.

WINCHESTER, STONEHAM & READING

K. W. BAKER,

Will supply at short notice, all kinds of

GRANITE STONE,

Suitable for

UNDERPINNING,

Fence Posts, Culverts, Monuments, &c.

Winchester, April 1, 1854.

TAYLOR & MERRILL,

dealer in

West India Goods and Groceries,

(OPPOSITE THE DEPOT),

Winchester, April 1, 1854.

SAMUEL TIDD,

LICENSED AUCTIONEER,

Sales of Real and Personal Estate attended to on reasonable terms,

Winchester, April 1, 1854.

J. C. CROOKER,

ATTORNEY AT LAW,

STONEHAM, April 18, 1854.

B. E. BEARD,

Silver and Gold Smith,

(Adjoining the Post-Office)

READING.

Dealer in Watches, Jewelry, &c.

Watches, Clocks and Jewelry, repaired.

Orders fully received and punctually attended to,

Reading, April 1, 1854.

BOSTON CARDS.

D. TILLSON & SON,

and dealers in

VERMONT HUNTING,
FISHING & GROUNDS,

Nos. 206 & 208 Hanover Street,

(Under Rev. Mr. Street's Church)

BOSTON. S. B. Libby

Orders from abroad promptly at ended to, may 6 if

LIBBY & BROTHERS,

Wholesale and Retail Dealers in

FOREIGN... AND... DOMESTIC
LUXURY GOODS,

Nos. 206 & 208 Hanover Street,

(Under Rev. Mr. Street's Church)

E. Libby, Jr.

HENSHAW & PRESCOTT,

Importers and dealers in

COPAL VARNISH,

NO. 41 INDIA STREET, BOSTON.

Orders for exportation to the British Provinces will receive prompt attention.

O. LAPPEN & CO.,

(Successors to P. Dickinson & Co.)

WHOLESALE DEALERS IN

WOODEN WARE,

Rattans, Canes, Palms, Brooms, Mats, Baskets, Willow Ware, Riddles, Sieves, Wine, Sales, &c., &c.

NO. 202 DOCK SQUARE, BOSTON.

Orders for exportation to any part of the world will receive prompt attention.

J. LAPPEN, E. S. BRIDGMAN.

jan 21

E. AYRS & FAIRBANKS,

STATIONERS,

AND

ACCOUNT BOOK MANUFACTURERS,

NO. 136 WASHINGTON STREET,

BOSTON.

Importers of English and French Writing Letter and Note Paper, Envelopes, Writing Parcels, &c.

dec 18

C. BURNHAM,

REAL ESTATE BROKER,

No. 10 State Street, Boston.

Real Estate Bought, Sold, and Exchanged—Houses Let—

Mortgages Negotiated, &c.

April 8, 1854—H.

S. M. PETTENGILL & CO.,

Newspaper Advertising Agents,

Are the Agents for the Middlesex Journal, and are authorized to receive Advertisements and Subscriptions for us at the same rates as are required at the office. Their receipts are regarded as payments.

Their offices are:

10 STATE STREET, BOSTON.

12 STATE STREET, NEW YORK.

Collecting and advertising of all kinds done promptly.

5th Orders are solicited for all kinds of Paper,

Prints, Ink, Type and Printing Materials, of every description, which will be furnished at the lowest rates, and sent by return express, or otherwise if ordered.

Editors and Publishers are invited to call upon us when either city.

They will always meet a cordial welcome, and be at liberty to use the emoluments of the office, and it will always be ready to further their interests or promote their welfare.

April 8, 1854—H.

BATES & GOLDTHWAIT,

WHOLESALE AND RETAIL DEALERS IN ALL KINDS OF

CARPETINGS,

Broadoths, Cassimeres, Festings, Tulus, Trimmings, &c.

PLUSHES, DRAB CLOTHS, DAMASKS, &c.

(FOR CARRIAGE TRIMMINGS).

NO. 45 Washington Street, BOSTON.

feb 21

Isaac Babbitt's Celebrated

TOILET SOAPS AND CREAMS

BROADCLOTHS, CASSIMMERS, FESTINGS, TULUS, TRIMMINGS, &c.

PLUSHES, DRAB CLOTHS, DAMASKS, &c.

(FOR CARRIAGE TRIMMINGS).

NO. 45 Washington Street, BOSTON.

jan 21

HUNTING

MIDDLESEX JOURNAL, SATURDAY, MAY 27, 1854.

Middlesex Journal.

WOBURN, SATURDAY, MAY 27, 1854.

AGENTS.

North Woburn—Messrs. NICHOLS, WINN & CO.
Winchester—Dr. DAVID YOUNGMAN.
Stoneham—Mr. E. T. WHITTIER.
Reading—Mr. THOS. RICHARDSON.
South Reading—Dr. WM. H. WILLIS.
Travelling Agent—GEORGE THOMPSON.

To Correspondents.

S. C. of Reading is too personal for publication in our columns. The article you speak of was not written by the Reading editor.
RUSTICS of Newtown, we publish with pleasure. We hope to hear again from the same source.
S., of Stoneham, travels too far to get a little, Miss H. A. King of Melrose, and Miss E. S. Norton of Charlestown, will please receive our thanks for poetic favors.

DOMESTIC EDUCATION.

Few seem to be aware how early the habits of a child begin to form, and how important that its earliest tendencies should be in the right direction. In the great majority of cases, during the first few years of life, the basis of those habits is laid which is to give tone to the character of all after life. How important then, that the being destined for immortal existence should be started on a good foundation, and in the right direction. How much trouble might be saved in homes, how many errors in childhood, and injurious habits in riper years, might be avoided, by a better understanding of the laws of nature, and of God, and a compliance therewith on the part of parents and those who have the early management of children.

Our citizens were favored with a highly interesting and instructive discourse, on the importance of right early parental education, by Rev. Warren Burton, on Sunday evening last. Of the lecture itself we can give our readers but little idea in a brief notice, the importance of the subject is our apology, if one be needed, for our present remarks.

The lecturer stated that the great object of early education should be to eradicate the natural love of self, and to give a child such habits as would fit it for usefulness to itself and others on earth, and for the enjoyment of an unselfish and loving heaven above. If one of a society of a thousand angels, forgetful of himself, labors for the happiness of the nine hundred and ninety-nine others, he is nine hundred and ninety-nine times blest, since all the others will seek his happiness. The same principles may be carried out on earth, if we should educate our children unselfishly, and teach them to love their neighbors as they love themselves.

Instead of this, the child is early taught to seek his own gratification. Its uneasiness, or cries, are pacified by amusement, its merest whims are indulged, and elder sisters, or attendants, are made slaves to its caprice. The intellect is prematurely awakened, a taste for amusement is thus early formed, and the child comes to consider itself as the great object of attention, to whose pleasure all must contribute; in a word, it learns to be supremely selfish. After attention to its necessary wants, said the lecturer, *let it alone*, and these evils would not exist.

Next comes a cultivation of a taste for the pleasures of the pa'te. Some nice thing is given to it still its cries, and the child soon learns those habits of dissipation which not only sow disease, but which become so insatiate after life. The love of confectionary, and exciting food, and death-dealing drinks, is thus formed, which leads so many to ruin.

Then the cultivation of that vanity which displays itself in dress, a love for which is so early imbibed. False distinctions are early inculcated, and the little child is early taught those invidious social differences founded in caste, or the single fact that one is not as rich as another. Connected with all this, and worse than all, is the exciting of that passion for money, which leads to the most debasing forms of selfishness. Almost as soon as we can clutch a piece of silver every little service is rewarded with a piece of money. The practice of hoarding is commenced, and he becomes a little miser, day by day, growing strong in all that passion for acquiring which distinguishes riper years.

The lecturer told an effective incident to illustrate the beauty of the opposite habit, the disposition to perform a kind and useful service without reward. While travelling one day, he heard a cry, repeated several times, and on stopping, beheld a lad hot with running, who on seeing him, exclaimed, "You are losing your trunk, sir!" Having replaced that article, which he found held by one strap only, he offered the lad who had saved him its loss, a remuneration. Drawing himself up to his full height, he indignantly replied, "Do you think I would take pay for that?" The incident became known in the vicinity, and when subsequently the name of the noble lad was made public, it was said, "It is just like him!" Noble eulogy! To do a kind act without reward is just like him.

The lecture abounded in happy illustrations, and strong practical thoughts. Instead of making our children supremely selfish, we should teach them to "live and let live;" we should inspire them with principles of honor and truth; teach them to regard the rights and feelings of others, with a proper self-respect. Thus shall we make our homes happy, and the world happy, and the education of life will become a fit preparation for life's high duties, and the employment and bliss and love of heaven. An earnest wish has been expressed by our citizens to listen to Mr. Burton again. We trust such an opportunity will soon be given. In the meantime we most heartily bid him God speed on his mission of love.

HELP YOUR OWN.

It is a rule of very general application, that when people have anything to buy, they will buy where they can buy cheapest. As it is very necessary, these hard times, that this rule should be strictly adhered to, we conclude it would be useless for us to attempt to show that it is duty for neighbors to help one another. Yet we think it by no means difficult to prove, that every dollar expended in Woburn, if you please, reader, with a conscientious regard to the interest of our own traders and mechanics, is a worthy act, which has a positive and general usefulness. It quickens our own trade, creates a market, secures better accommodations, and promotes the general prosperity.

There are some who seem to think such a rule is injurious to their own interest. Without examination, they conclude they can find a better assortment, and cheaper prices, better mechanics, and more reasonable terms abroad. The presumptive evidence is against this. Our own traders can afford to sell at more reasonable rates than those whose expenses are ten times as much, besides that, it is for their interest to deal honestly with customers, and it is the demand which will make the assortment. We might cite instances, where individuals have been at the expense, both of time and money, to do their shopping in Boston, to return only with an inferior article to that which they could have purchased at less price, at home, and enjoyed the satisfaction too, of knowing that they had contributed to aid the prosperity and business of their own good town.

The fact is, the true philosophy is, to help our own. To encourage our own mechanics, is to give life to a home business. The money which is expended here, is re-invested, and kept moving. In some form, a portion of it comes back to us again, and individual advantage is promoted in the general prosperity.

THE NEBRASKA BILL.—This bone of contention at last been secured by those who have fought so desperately in its behalf.—Probably no subject has ever excited greater attention in the halls of Congress, and if discussion can do any good, the bill has been thoroughly digested. We opine, however, that the South will find it a bitter pill, and whatever may be said of its antecedents, its sequences will be disagreeable to take.—Henceforth there can be no faith in compromises, and we mistake much if the South does not find that a spirit has been roused, which will not down to their bidding. Perhaps this may seem to be mere talk, after all the evidence of Southern power, and Northern dough-facedness, which the passage of this bill furnishes. But by this act the South has opened the contest anew, the question must be slavery or freedom.

After all this long agony what has been gained? Some may be ready to say much has been lost, but what has been gained? In what respect is the country better off? Especially, who can tell?—what it was doubtless expected in certain quarters the settlement of this question would determine—who will be the next president? One thing is certain, the action on this bill has settled who will not be.

OUR POSTAL ARRANGEMENTS.—It is a source of no little mortification and inconvenience, to our people that we have but one mail from and to Boston each day. Should a letter reach Boston in season for distribution to the Woburn mail, which is made up over night, it would reach this office the succeeding morning. Should it fail of this, it must lie over till the next night, and reach its destination on the third day after it was written, though the point of its departure may not be an hour's distance by railroad, from Woburn. A letter going east or west, stands a fair chance of stopping at least over night in the Boston office, to continue its journey some time the next day.

The fact is, the matter is a serious inconvenience to our business people, and indeed to all. We need more extensive postal accommodations. We should have two mails instead of one, at least we have as great need as some neighboring towns, of less business, and fewer inhabitants, which enjoy two mails. A mail should be made up at 8 A. M., and 4 P. M., and we should receive one at 7 A. M., as at present, and another at 3 or 4 P. M. The increased expense would bear no proportion to the increase of convenience. A little effort in the right direction would secure the object.

GRAMMAR SCHOOL.—DISTRICT No. 1. We spent a few moments in this school the other day, and were highly gratified at the orderly appearance of the scholars, and the apparent excellent discipline which prevailed. We are happy to know that this school, now numbering some 116 scholars, is under the instruction of Mr. John Jameson, a gentleman who comes among us highly recommended for his abilities, and who, if present appearances argue truly, bids fair to bring this school to no mean position among the many excellent schools of similar grade in the State. His assistant, Miss Ingraham, is a teacher whose abilities are well known to our citizens.

We are informed that occasional absences form a very serious evil in this school, as in many others, in the way of success. We trust parents will consider this matter well, and co-operate with the teacher and committee in securing the regular attendance of their children. The regularity of their habits through life, not to say the success of the school, will depend greatly upon attention to this matter. We trust this school, at the end of the year, will be indeed No. 1.

NEW MUSIC.

Received of Oliver Ditson, 115 Washington street, Boston, Jenny Dale, the sister of Lily Dale, Love Lurks in a Laughing Eye, and Dear Evalina. Go to Ditson for new music.

Reading Department.

SATURDAY, MAY 27.

THE TERRIBLE DEED OF THE "NEBRASKA VOTE."—The terrible deed of the "Nebraska vote," a bill which will be to the nation a *creed of woes*, gives an interest to these ingeniously truthful stanzas.

THE HASHISH.

BY JOHN G. WHITTIER.
Of all the Orient lands can vaunt
Of marvels, with our own competing,
The strongest is the Hashish plant,
And what will follow on its eating.

What visions to the taster rise,
Of Dervish or of Almohad dances,
Or Ebilis, or of Paradise,
Set all aglow with Houri glances.

The Moliah and the Christian dog,
Clap the same pipe beneath their noses;
The Muezzin climbs the synagogue,
The Rabbi shakes his beard at Moses!

The Arab by his desert well,
Sings to his camels' daughters;

And hears his single camel's bell,
Sound welcome to its regal quarters.

The Koran-reader makes complaint,
Of Shitan dancing on and off it;

The roodor offers alms; the saint
Drinks toky and blasphemes the prophet.

Such scenes that Eastern plants awake,
But we have one ordained to beat it—

The Hashish of the West, that makes

Or fools, or knaves, of all who eat it.

It makes the merchant class with ware,
And stock in trade, his fellow sinners;

And factory lords with equal ease,

Regard their spindles and their spinners.

The preacher eats, and straight appears

His Bible in a new translation;

Its angels, negro overseers,

And Heaven itself a sun plantation.

For seraph songs he takes the bark

And bay of blood-hounds northward setting;

The planter for a patriarch,

With servants of his own begetting.

The noisiest Democrat, with ease,

It turns to Slavery's parish beadle;

The shrewdest statesman eats, and sees

Due southward point the polar needle!

The man of peace, about whose dreams

The sweet millennial angels cluster,

Tastes the mad weed, and plots and schemes,

A noisy Cuban filibuster!

The Judge partakes, and sits long

Upon his bench a railing blackguard,

Decides, off-hand, that right is wrong,

And reads the ten commandments backward

Oh, potent plant! so rare a taste

Has never Turk or Gentoos gotten;

The hempen Hashish of the East,

Is powerless to our Western Cotton.

* * * * *

* * * * *

* * * * *

* * * * *

* * * * *

* * * * *

* * * * *

* * * * *

* * * * *

* * * * *

* * * * *

* * * * *

* * * * *

* * * * *

* * * * *

* * * * *

* * * * *

* * * * *

* * * * *

* * * * *

* * * * *

* * * * *

* * * * *

* * * * *

* * * * *

* * * * *

* * * * *

* * * * *

* * * * *

* * * * *

* * * * *

* * * * *

* * * * *

* * * * *

* * * * *

* * * * *

* * * * *

* * * * *

* * * * *

* * * * *

* * * * *

* * * * *

* * * * *

* * * * *

* * * * *

* * * * *

* * * * *

* * * * *

* * * * *

* * * * *

* * * * *

* * * * *

* * * * *

* * * * *

* * * * *

* * * * *

* * * * *

* * * * *

* * * * *

* * * * *

* * * * *

* * * * *

* * * * *

* * * * *

* * * * *

</

The Middlesex Journal.

LATHAM & KIMBALL,
EDITORS AND PROPRIETORS.

A Family Paper, devoted to Local Interests.

OFFICE---FOWLE'S BLOCK, MAIN STREET.

\$1.50 Per Annum, in Advance.
Single Copies, Four Cents.

MIDDLESEX JOURNAL.

Published every Saturday morning, at the Office on Main Street, Woburn, by

LATHAM & KIMBALL.

Ass't. Editors:
Winchester—By a combination of gentlemen.
Stow—Rev. Mr. WHITCOMB & J. C. CROOKER, Esq.
Reading—Rev. WHITING and BECKER.
South Reading—By a combination of gentlemen.

TERMS.

\$1.50 per year, payable in advance; if paid after 6 months, terms \$1.75. No paper discontinued, till all arrears are paid.

ADVERTISEMENTS INSERTED AS FOLLOWS:

For a square of 13 lines, 1 year, \$10.00
" " 6 months, \$6.00
Business Cards, 1 year, \$6.00
Small Advertisements, not exceeding 10 lines, \$1.00 for the first insertion.

Special Notices, not exceeding 8 lines, 50c. each.
Communications should be addressed to the Editors, at this Office.

The Middlesex Journal PRINTING OFFICE is
SUPPLIED WITH NEW AND SUPERIOR TYPE, AND THE
PROPRIETORS ARE PREPARED TO EXECUTE ALL KINDS
OF JOB WORK, IN THE BEST MANNER, AND AT
THE SHORTEST NOTICE, ON REASONABLE TERMS.

BUSINESS CARDS.

Chas. S. Parker,
BILLS OF ALL KINDS
Circulated and Posted.
Can be found at this office.

To the Public.

The subscriber continues, at his old stand on Main street, to exchange Dry Goods for money, on such terms as will benefit both parties. Here may be found a general assortment of Dry and Fancy Goods. Additions are made every day, and the subscriber is always ready to meet the wants and tastes of the community. He is disposed to work cheap and give to the purchase the advantage of a large experience and personal application. For further particulars call at the store.

EDWARD MANSFIELD,
Also, in another building, a few rods south, may be found an extensive assortment of Groceries, &c., kept by E. Mansfield & Co.

South Reading, April 29th 1854.

CARTER & CONVERSE,
No. 2 Railroad st., 2d door from Main st.,
Still continue to supply their customers with all
the various kinds of

Soft Bread, Crackers & Cake,
Usually baked in such an establishment,
Wedding, Currant and Frosted Cakes always on hand.
Woburn, May 6, 1854.

N. WYMAN,
Dealer in
FOREIGN & DOMESTIC DRY GOODS
No. 8 WADE'S BUILDINGS,
WOBURN.

A. E. THOMPSON,
Dealer in American & Foreign
DRY GOODS
West India Goods,
Flour and Grain,
CROCKERY and HARDWARE
Paper Hangings, Paints, Oils, &c.
No. 3 WADE'S BUILDING,
WOBURN.

AUGUSTUS ROUNDY,
dealer in
BOOTS, SHOES & RUBBERS,
Corner of Main and Railroad streets,
Woburn, April 1, 1854.

EDWARD E. COOPER,
Dealers in
Fancy Goods,
Medicines,
Chemicals,
Dye Stuffs
Nos. 5 & 6 WADE'S BUILDINGS,
WOBURN.

Medicines delivered at all hours of the day and night.
Physicians' prescriptions carefully prepared.

Philip Tread,
MERCHANT TAILOR,
KNIGHT'S BUILDING, MAIN STREET, WOBURN.

Garnets Cut and Made in the best manner, and
warranted to fit.

M. TEARE,
MILLINERY ROOMS,
Opposite J. S. ELL & CO's Store.

The subscriber would respectfully inform the ladies of

Woburn and vicinity, that she has enlarged her store, and has just purchased in Boston the largest and most splendid stock of MILLINERY ever offered in this vicinity. A variety of a great variety of Bonnets, of every description; a very large assortment of Bonnet Ribbons, of splendid styles; a great variety of Silks, &c. Drawn Bonnets, Lace, &c. White Collars, &c. To Hosiery, Bonnets, and other articles too numerous to mention. Mourning Goods and Mourning Bonnets, and Ready-Made Dress Caps, always on hand.

Old Bonnets altered into the latest style, bleached and dressed, at short notice, and warranted to give satisfaction.

M. TEARE,
oct 18

CONVERSE & CO.,
WOBURN AND
BOSTON R. R.
EXPRESS.

10 TRIPS DAILY.

Orders for Goods, Packages, &c., promptly executed
Particular attention given to collecting and paying Notes,
Drafts, Bills, &c.

JOHN G. COLE,
PAINTING and GLAZING,
Paper Hanging, Whitewashing and Coloring done in the
neatest manner. Also, Graining and Marbling.
Sashes and Blinds, of every description, furnished.

Paints, Oil and Glass, of the best quality.

Shop first building South of the Branch Railroad depot,
Feb 14. M. S. WOBURN.

HARRIS JOHNSON,
LICENCED AUCTIONEER.
WOBURN, MASS.

Sales of Real and Personal Estate attended to on rea-
sonable terms.

All orders left at this OFFICE, will be promptly at-
tended to.

JOHN H. MILLER,
NORTH WOBURN, MASS.,
BELL HANGER,

AND DEALERS IN
WEATHER STRIPS, DOOR PLATES, &c.

All Orders left at Woburn Book Store, promptly at-
tended to.

WILLIAM WINN, JR.,
LICENCED AUCTIONEER,
BURLINGTON, MASS.

Sales of Real and Personal Estate attended to on rea-
sonable terms.

All orders left at this OFFICE, will be promptly at-
tended to.

JOHN G. COLE,
PAINTING and GLAZING,
Paper Hanging, Whitewashing and Coloring done in the
neatest manner. Also, Graining and Marbling.
Sashes and Blinds, of every description, furnished.

Paints, Oil and Glass, of the best quality.

Shop first building South of the Branch Railroad depot,
Feb 14. M. S. WOBURN.

HARRIS JOHNSON,
LICENCED AUCTIONEER.
WOBURN, MASS.

Sales of Real and Personal Estate attended to on rea-
sonable terms.

All orders left at this OFFICE, will be promptly at-
tended to.

JOHN H. MILLER,
NORTH WOBURN, MASS.,
BELL HANGER,

AND DEALERS IN
WEATHER STRIPS, DOOR PLATES, &c.

All Orders left at Woburn Book Store, promptly at-
tended to.

WILLIAM WINN, JR.,
LICENCED AUCTIONEER,
BURLINGTON, MASS.

Sales of Real and Personal Estate attended to on rea-
sonable terms.

All orders left at this OFFICE, will be promptly at-
tended to.

JOHN H. MILLER,
NORTH WOBURN, MASS.,
BELL HANGER,

AND DEALERS IN
WEATHER STRIPS, DOOR PLATES, &c.

All Orders left at Woburn Book Store, promptly at-
tended to.

WILLIAM WINN, JR.,
LICENCED AUCTIONEER,
BURLINGTON, MASS.

Sales of Real and Personal Estate attended to on rea-
sonable terms.

All orders left at this OFFICE, will be promptly at-
tended to.

JOHN H. MILLER,
NORTH WOBURN, MASS.,
BELL HANGER,

AND DEALERS IN
WEATHER STRIPS, DOOR PLATES, &c.

All Orders left at Woburn Book Store, promptly at-
tended to.

WILLIAM WINN, JR.,
LICENCED AUCTIONEER,
BURLINGTON, MASS.

Sales of Real and Personal Estate attended to on rea-
sonable terms.

All orders left at this OFFICE, will be promptly at-
tended to.

JOHN H. MILLER,
NORTH WOBURN, MASS.,
BELL HANGER,

AND DEALERS IN
WEATHER STRIPS, DOOR PLATES, &c.

All Orders left at Woburn Book Store, promptly at-
tended to.

WILLIAM WINN, JR.,
LICENCED AUCTIONEER,
BURLINGTON, MASS.

Sales of Real and Personal Estate attended to on rea-
sonable terms.

All orders left at this OFFICE, will be promptly at-
tended to.

JOHN H. MILLER,
NORTH WOBURN, MASS.,
BELL HANGER,

AND DEALERS IN
WEATHER STRIPS, DOOR PLATES, &c.

All Orders left at Woburn Book Store, promptly at-
tended to.

WILLIAM WINN, JR.,
LICENCED AUCTIONEER,
BURLINGTON, MASS.

Sales of Real and Personal Estate attended to on rea-
sonable terms.

All orders left at this OFFICE, will be promptly at-
tended to.

JOHN H. MILLER,
NORTH WOBURN, MASS.,
BELL HANGER,

AND DEALERS IN
WEATHER STRIPS, DOOR PLATES, &c.

All Orders left at Woburn Book Store, promptly at-
tended to.

WILLIAM WINN, JR.,
LICENCED AUCTIONEER,
BURLINGTON, MASS.

Sales of Real and Personal Estate attended to on rea-
sonable terms.

All orders left at this OFFICE, will be promptly at-
tended to.

JOHN H. MILLER,
NORTH WOBURN, MASS.,
BELL HANGER,

AND DEALERS IN
WEATHER STRIPS, DOOR PLATES, &c.

All Orders left at Woburn Book Store, promptly at-
tended to.

WILLIAM WINN, JR.,
LICENCED AUCTIONEER,
BURLINGTON, MASS.

Sales of Real and Personal Estate attended to on rea-
sonable terms.

All orders left at this OFFICE, will be promptly at-
tended to.

JOHN H. MILLER,
NORTH WOBURN, MASS.,
BELL HANGER,

AND DEALERS IN
WEATHER STRIPS, DOOR PLATES, &c.

All Orders left at Woburn Book Store, promptly at-
tended to.

WILLIAM WINN, JR.,
LICENCED AUCTIONEER,
BURLINGTON, MASS.

Sales of Real and Personal Estate attended to on rea-
sonable terms.

All orders left at this OFFICE, will be promptly at-
tended to.

JOHN H. MILLER,
NORTH WOBURN, MASS.,
BELL HANGER,

AND DEALERS IN
WEATHER STRIPS, DOOR PLATES, &c.

All Orders left at Woburn Book Store, promptly at-
tended to.

WILLIAM WINN, JR.,
LICENCED AUCTIONEER,
BURLINGTON, MASS.

Sales of Real and Personal Estate attended to on rea-
sonable terms.

All orders left at this OFFICE, will be promptly at-
tended to.

JOHN H. MILLER,
NORTH WOBURN, MASS.,
BELL HANGER,

AND DEALERS IN
WEATHER STRIPS, DOOR PLATES, &c.

All Orders left at Woburn Book Store, promptly at-
tended to.

WILLIAM WINN, JR.,
LICENCED AUCTIONEER,
BURLINGTON, MASS.

Sales of Real and Personal Estate attended to on rea-
sonable terms.

All orders left at this OFFICE, will be promptly at-
tended to.

JOHN H. MILLER,
NORTH WOBURN, MASS.,
BELL HANGER,

AND DEALERS IN
WEATHER STRIPS, DOOR PLATES, &c.

All Orders left at Woburn Book Store, promptly at-
tended to.

WILLIAM WINN, JR.,
LICENCED AUCTIONEER,
BURLINGTON, MASS.

Sales of Real and Personal Estate attended to on rea-
sonable terms.

All orders left at this OFFICE, will be promptly at-
tended to.

JOHN H. MILLER,
NORTH WOBURN, MASS.,
BELL HANGER,

AND DEALERS IN
WEATHER STRIPS, DOOR PLATES, &c.

All Orders left at Woburn Book Store, promptly at-
tended to.

WILLIAM WINN, JR.,
LICENCED AUCTIONEER,
BURLINGTON, MASS.

Sales of Real and Personal Estate attended to on rea-
sonable terms.

All orders left at this OFFICE, will be promptly at-
tended to.

JOHN H. MILLER,
NORTH WOBURN, MASS.,
BELL HANGER,

AND DEALERS IN
WEATHER STRIPS, DOOR PLATES, &c.

All Orders left at Woburn Book Store, promptly at-
tended to.

WILLIAM WINN, JR.,
LICENCED AUCTIONEER,
BURLINGTON, MASS.

Sales of Real and Personal Estate attended to on rea-
sonable terms.

MIDDLESEX JOURNAL, SATURDAY, JUNE 3, 1854.

Middlesex Journal.

WOBURN, SATURDAY, JUNE 3, 1854.

AGENTS.

North Woburn—Messrs. NICHOLS, WINS & CO.
Winchester—Dr. DAVID YOUNGMAN.
Stoneham—Mr. E. T. WHITTEMORE.
Reading—Mr. THOS. RICHARDSON.
South Reading—Dr. WM. H. WILLIS.
Travelling Agent—GEORGE THOMPSON.

Who are the Murderers?

The exciting scenes of the past few days, while in themselves they are most unavonable to calm reflection or action, still furnish the strongest reasons for careful investigation and earnest thought. A man who has walked as a freeman on the soil of Massachusetts has been seized, manacled, surrounded with the bristling bayonets, forced through a summary process, which has for its object his consignment to perpetual bondage, and all this in defiance of the almost universal public sentiment, the existing laws of Massachusetts, and what is here believed to be the spirit and guarantees of the constitution of the States. Is it to be wondered that a stormy feeling was excited? A man has been sacrificed in the struggle between the conflicting parties. Upon whom rests the responsibility of these proceedings?

We know it is very easy for men to talk of obedience to law; but a law enacted in opposition to public sentiment, if enforced, must be enforced with difficulty. In the collision which may ensue, who shall be responsible for the consequences? Are we to be told that no man has a right in Massachusetts to believe slavery a wrong—to say that it is a wrong—to do all he can to resist the wrong? Has the Fugitive Slave Law destroyed our right to feel and to act according to the dictates of our conscience? Yes, here is the starting point of the whole evil. Slavery has been legislated upon Massachusetts, though the great mass of the people disclaim all participation in the sin. The enactment is called law, and might on the side of the oppressor, therefore must the people submit. If stripes, chains, armed men, and blood are necessary to carry out the system of Slavery in Massachusetts, they must be submitted to; and he who desires to invoke the influence of the insulted majesty of Heaven, or remonstrate against the Heaven daring wrong, may be indicated as *parte criminis*, an incitor of seditions and a resister of the law!

The responsibility, then, of the violent scenes of the past few days, rests upon the Anti-Slavery feeling of Massachusetts, upon the clergymen who by prayer and sermon and petition have learned to countenance it, upon all who do not yield a ready and eager compliance to the demands of the Slave Power! Where is the northern man, who, laying by his allegiance to party, and acting in obedience to his own manhood, will assume this position? Few, we believe, can be found.

The simple fact is that the law which gives rise to these proceedings, (being in itself an outrage upon the people of the Free States,) and those who procured its enactment, are in the first instance responsible. Those who sought to break the faith with the North in the recent passage of the Nebraska Bill are responsible. The parties who have come into our midst for the purpose of "catching a man," knew well the probable consequences of their act, and especially by breaking their agreement to sell the man claimed, and thus allay the popular excitement, did they assume the responsibility in the case. The administration has assumed the responsibility, in lending private and personal as well as official sanction to the measures attempted. All who have arranged themselves on the side of force, in opposition to the public feeling, and with a full knowledge of all the consequences, have assumed the responsibility.

We may be asked, is mob violence, then, justifiable? May the laws be resisted with impunity? By no means; but this is not the question we are considering. The avowed object is to make Massachusetts feel that she must submit to the Slave power. The consequences of such an attempt were known beforehand, and if the object be worthy all that the struggle will cost, those who are engaged in it need not shrink from the responsibility.

But all the considerations which ever gave the Fugitive Slave Law force in Massachusetts have been violated and destroyed by the passage of the Nebraska Bill. The South have forfeited their faith, and the universal indignation of the North has attended the result. The political responsibility rests on these more recent agitations. The evident purpose of Slavery is revealed. The true feeling of the North is aroused. Burns may be reclaimed to his Southern bondage, as other victims have been; but we believe that these acts will only exasperate the feelings of northern men, change the character of the administration, if it does not dissolve the Union, wipe out the stain of the Fugitive Law, relieve the North of its participation in the crime of Slavery, and hasten the doom of Slavery itself.

E The Eclipse. This event took place on Friday last, "according to previous notice." The extensive arrangements we had made in order to lay before our readers a full report of the proceedings were rendered entirely useless by the cloudy mantle with which the sun saw fit to veil himself. It is believed that it would be of no use to request a re-performance for the public benefit, owing to a press of other engagements.

E Graham, ever welcome Graham, has come to hand, its pages filled with beautiful original poetry and tales, and highly embellished; it is a gem that every family should possess. A new volume of this magazine commences with the July number and the proprietors pledge themselves to still further improve it, if possible. Subscribe now. G. R. Graham, 106 Chestnut street, Philadelphia.

ONE KIND OF BENOVOLENCE. "I'll give you no more," said Mr. B. to a poor man who had applied to him for work. "But," said the poor man, "my family will starve with such wages." "Can't help it," said Mr. B., who really wanted the poor man's services, and knew that he must work. After he had employed him some three months, at a compensation not equal to half the value of his services, sickness in the poor man's family compelled him to apply to some charitable individuals for aid. They interested themselves in his behalf, and on application to Mr. B. he very benevolently gave them \$3, stating at the same time he hardly conceived it to be his duty, as he had already given the poor man employment. He had the credit of being very benevolent, though some said he charged it to the poor man's account and took it out of his wages!

Another kind. "I shall not be able to employ you any longer, Ellen," said Mrs. S. to a poor seamstress who had supported herself and sick parents by her exertions with the needle. I can get my work done cheaper. The poor girl turned away with a heavy heart. The same day the Sewing Circle met at the benevolent Mrs. S.'s, at which time a proposition was started by her to raise a hundred dollars to make Rev. Mr. F., a life member of the Society for Promoting Ignorance among the Hottentots. *Mrs. S. gave \$10 herself.*

Yet another. The above named society, and sundry others, with kindred objects, were in full blast. In their behalf the sympathies of the public were thoroughly aroused. Large sums were expended annually to their support, and the names of donors to various charities appeared monthly in the magazines. It was to one of these benevolent individuals that a poor woman, who had lost her husband, applied for aid for herself and starving child. She was summarily ordered from the door, and told to seek relief and aid in the pauper house! Query—had the benevolent man exhausted his charity upon heathen abroad, that he had none left for suffering at home?

The "ANGEL GABRIEL." The noted individual who rejoices in this sobriquet, visited our village on Saturday afternoon last. The blast of his trumpet called together an assemblage of some three or four hundred persons on the common, where they were addressed by him for something like an hour on the influence of Romanism. The proceedings were characterized by sobriety and order, and no symptoms of a disturbance were manifested. So far as we could learn, Mr. Orr urged some strong truths upon the attention of his hearers. He was accompanied by a coach and four, a considerable assemblage, who greeted his departure with three hearty cheers.

E There are some who seem to think they are under obligation to endorse all the proceedings of the slave catchers in Boston, because they belong to a political party which has assumed the responsibility of the Fugitive Law. If there was any consistency in devotion to party at any time, such obligations would be cancelled by a course like that which has recently been pursued in reference to the Nebraska Bill. But where is the northern man whose better feelings do not revolt at being made a participant in acts like those this week witnessed in Boston? Every man should be more a man than he is Democrat or Whig, or anything else, and we believe that all who have been engaged in the arrest and enslaving of poor Burns, even to the commissioner himself, have felt that they were engaged in an unworthy and degrading business. What shall be said of a *has which thus compels a man to desist from his right!*

E On Friday afternoon of last week, Mr. Jacob Brackett of this town, while driving a heavy loaded team near Winchester, slipped from his seat to the ground, the wheels passing over him, breaking his arm, dislocating his shoulder and bruising his arm badly. We hear he is fast recovering.

A CONTRAST. The past week has been devoted to anniversaries of various benevolent and religious societies which have held their meetings in Boston. While the reports of these societies have been made, a man has been summarily deprived of liberty and consigned to perpetual bondage. The Halls of Justice have been guarded by soldiers, and the streets full of armed men. Slavery, the foulest stain that ever disgraced a nation, has asserted its right in Boston! For one we felt that the doings of the slave commissioner's court was a sad comment on the anniversaries. We don't know but some good has been done in heathen lands, but *what has Christianity done for Boston?*

E The large dwelling-house belonging to Mr. Daniel Grant, Woburn, was totally destroyed by fire last Monday afternoon. Although the firemen made great exertions to reach the spot, they were prevented by distance until too late to arrest the flames. Insured for \$3000.

E The Woburn Phalanx held their annual May parade on Wednesday last, accompanied by the Chelsea Band. This corps acknowledge no superior in the State—they certainly are a well-drilled and soldier-like company, and presented a beautiful appearance. The band acquitted themselves admirably.

E We have the pleasure to announce to our readers, that the "Woburn Five Cent Savings Bank" goes into operation this day (June 3d) at 2 o'clock, P. M., at the store of Mr. Nathan Wyman. We hope that all, old and young, who have sums of money from five cents to One Thousand Dollars lying idle will avail themselves of the opportunity to make the same productive by depositing it in the above institution; and that all will aid in forwarding an enterprise of so much benefit to the community and in which those that deposit the money get all the profits.

[For the Journal]
SUBURBAN FREAKS.

DEAR FRIEND:—You have often noticed how large and increasing a portion of the city papers is taken up in the advertisements of houses and lots for sale, and it would sometimes seem as if the whole region was in the market. And so it is; and a stranger would be very likely to ask whether the people were all becoming bankrupt, or are all moving off, that so many situations are advertised. It is neither. We are all here and are intending to stay. But as to the countless tenements, distributed through all the towns around the city, and offered for sale, from the lowly cottage to the spacious, lordly mansion, they have been built to sell.

A speculator has purchased a tract of land and divides it into building lots. To attract purchasers, he erects a tenement, and after setting around it a few fruit and ornamental trees, advertises:—*For sale, in the rapidly growing and pleasant town Fairfax, a new and splendidly built dwelling house, erected expressly for the owner, who is about moving away. It's a fine garden, and orchard, is near a depot where cars stop continually, good meetings and schools near; society excellent. More land can be had if wanted.*

But you understand all these matters, and can see how people stiffer with this pent up air of the city and panting for a retreat to the country, may overlook many evils and inconveniences which a short period only will serve to unfold. For the truth is, between the city and the country, the city greenhorns are the greenest.

Our farmers once valued their lands by the acre, and whole farms could be purchased near the city, at a very moderate price. But the rapid increase of population around them, and the demand for lots, seems to have bewildered them, and in their panic, have run their prices up to an exorbitant, and often, too, to an extortional price. They no longer talk about acres of land, it is now feet. And if five and six dollars a foot are sometimes paid for land in the city, they seem to think that five or six cents a foot, out here, must be very reasonable. Thus they often run up their prices so high that individuals turn aside and owners pay increased taxes for their increased valuation, and wait to their detriment, for other purchasers to come. Some of our villages are deterred much in their growth by such causes. You will not understand me to say that five and six cents is the greatest price asked for land. By no means. A man must go far from the city to purchase even for that. And when a city greenhorn, seduced by representations of "rapid increase," "great facilities and advantages, superior to everything else," has paid a large per cent above the running price, it immediately becomes a precedent for raising the price of all other land in the place, and when once up, like the cost of provisions, it does not come down. It is very probable that many, after paying taxes and losing interest for years, will wish that they had been content with remunerating prices and sold when they had opportunity.

When a family has moved into one of our villages, particularly if it has purchased, it at once becomes the subject of remark and of observation. The character and value of the house, the style of the carriage, if one is kept, and the dress and appearance of the individual members, are made to pass under very critical review. People are seeking information to make up their minds. They wish to know whether it is a family of *mark*. And they all have reasons which will by degrees unfold themselves. The advent of a new family into a place, is an event of no small consequence, and our villagers are particularly alive to the fact, and every feature whether important or not, is most thoroughly discussed. "Will the family be an accession to society in general and in particular?" "Will it pay a good tax?" "Will it influence others to move in?" "Will it be likely to stay?" And above all, and more than all, "Where will it attend meeting?" Along with the latter inquiry, opportunities will probably be sought to give some modest information about the condition and attractions of each—the new and splendid house, the fine, unsurpassed preacher, the beautiful organ and singing, and the general harmony and prosperity attending. And then too, the ladies will call so early, and are so disinterested, so kind, so polite, so willing, so forward to do anything else in their power. They hope a steady and very frequent return for their call, and will be most happy to introduce the strangers to their excellent minister, if he has not already called; will feel highly complimented to give them seats in their pew in the Sabbath, and will be particularly pleased to introduce them to their *sewing circle*, which is one of great spirit and efficiency, having unrivaled qualities to interest. The ladies accomplish so much work, and then the gentlemen come in and are so sociable, and so ready to contribute to make up any deficiency in our receipts.

The business men, those who transact business in the place, are also fully alive to the wants and comfort of the new comers. The merchant, the grocer, the butcher, are all at their service, and the doctor too, manages to send in his card or get an introduction.

Thus the new family unexpectedly finds itself surrounded with everything needful for comfort and happiness—the object of *unsoothed* attention, and blesses Providence for having cast its lot in so pleasant a place. But it is time to stop, hoping to write again soon.

Yours truly, RUSTICES.

New Town, June 1, 1854.

E Mr. Holt of Winchester has an extensive establishment for manufacturing stocks, cravats, neck ties, &c., and we hope those in want of the above-named articles will call on friend Holt.

Stonham Department.

SATURDAY, JUNE 3.

WHAT WE DISLIKE.

[CONTINUED.]

11. We dislike to see a man lose his temper while engaged in debate; it shows that he has some "weak spots" about him.

12. We dislike to see a professed Christian have one kind of religion for the Sabbath, and another for week days, when his Bible requires him to serve the Lord at all times.

13. We dislike to see parents talking against the school teacher, and dwelling upon his (or her) imperfections, in presence of their children.

14. We dislike to see young men, who would be glad to be considered gentlemen, lounging on door-steps and side-walks, to make remarks about ladies and others, who pass along the streets.

15. We dislike to see a person willingly allowing in themselves what they severely condemn in others.

16. We dislike to see a man very scrupulous about things of minor consequence, such as forms and ceremonies, while glossing over flagrant offences; it shows that he is ready to give in to the *spirit* of the gospel.

17. We dislike to see a person have a great deal to say about *self*, using the little words *I and me*, more frequently than is needful; it evinces that he is sadly deficient in that disinterestedness which characterizes the noblest minds.

18. We dislike to see an individual all the time denouncing other parties, for the sake of building up his own; truth requires no such weapon to defend it.

19. We dislike to see a lady turn her back upon an honest, industrious young man, because he is plainly dressed, while she caresses a starched-up dandy, whose chief recommendation is his fine broadcloth, and gold watch; for she thereby overlooks the substance, and grasps at a shadow.

20. We dislike to see a member of a benevolent society unwilling to make sacrifices, and practice self-denial for the sake of the cause; it affords evidence that he loves personal ease more than the public good.

[TO BE CONTINUED.]

New York Anniversaries, &c.

There is a freshness, and life, and enthusiasm in these anniversaries which are rarely found at Boston, although the latter are in some respects the more profitable. One is pretty sure when visiting the city of New York, (which is a world of itself, containing more people than the whole state of New Hampshire,) to have his views enlarged and his soul greatly elevated, and thereafter he'll be less likely than sometime to imagine himself equal to every body else, or the boundaries of his little country home, as the extent of the universe.

Although it is the fourth time of our attending the New York annual meetings, we have been more deeply interested the present year than ever before, and we believe the public speeches, in appropriateness, and impressiveness, were quite beyond the average of former anniversaries. There were a few exhibitions of powerful oratory and irresistible eloquence seldom equalled by the most gifted of the present day, whether on the platform or in the pulpit. To particularize, we would refer to Dr. Duff, Henry Ward Beecher, Wendell Phillips, E. H. Chapin, Frederic Douglass, and Prof. Park of Andover, either one of whom throw all ordinary speakers into the shade.

The two hours address of Prof. Park, before the Am. Cong. Union, and an extempore speech of his, on another occasion, we look back upon as towering up high above anything else of the week, delighting and electrifying large audiences, the majority of whom were educated persons, and some of whom had been wont to think of him merely as a teacher and theologian. We'll be free to acknowledge that the anticipation of listening again to his eloquent voice, was the chief attraction drawing us to Gotham, and that we would go farther to listen to his preaching, than to hear any other living minister. His discourses excel in being both intellectual and emotional, and well does he know how to set his logic on fire, and thrill through and through the hearts of the people.

Truth is as forth by him, not in dry statement, but in brilliant rhetoric and the most impassioned language. Frequently in the midst of his intensely stirring appeals we have been so enraptured, and carried away as it were, to the third heavens, as not to know for a time whether we were in the body or out of it. A certain play-actor was asked by a clergyman why theatrical representations moved the hearts of men so much more than the preaching of the gospel. The reply was, "We speak of fiction as if it were reality; you of reality as if it were fiction." This may be true of many in the ministry, but not of EDWARD A. PARK.

We must omit altogether much that we would love to say, were there sufficient space in the Journal, with reference to the many national societies of benevolence, and the recent meetings in connection therewith, (the financial reports of 14 of which we gave last week,) and will lay aside for a few weeks, till other materials now accumulating on our hands are disposed of, an article which we still mean to publish about the Crystal Palace and the Five Points House of Industry.

The two most crowded meetings of the week were the anniversaries of the children at the Five Points connected with Rev. L. M. Pease's mission; and of the American Temperance Union. The chief speaker at the former was Rev. T. L. Cuyler, and at the latter, Rev. H. W. Beecher. Notwithstanding the opposition with which friend Pease has to contend, his enterprise is remarkably suc-

cessful, and notwithstanding Gov. Seymour's veto, the advocates of Temperance were never more sanguine and hopeful than now. But we close our anniversary sketches, already too lengthy perhaps, by saying, with another that—

There is something in the reflection of the good achieved by these numerous and active agencies, which should give sincere pleasure to the right mind. At a time when so much evil is abroad, and iniquity is coming like a flood; when the *tidy masses* with which *Po*pish oppression and corruption have peopled the Old World, are testing to their utmost the capabilities of our piety, or freedom, our national virtue and our religious institutes; when treachery in high places educates the people to dishonesty and the resistance of all obligation; when our Sabbath are fast reading, and social vice grows rampant; it is a comfortable exercise to recur to the massive and ever-growing statistics of our great National Societies, to see what counteracting forces are at work, and what amount of salt is thrown into the seething mass to prevent utter corruption. It is a great thing that so many copies of the word of God are scattered over the land; that so many faithful, pungent exhibitions of the gospel are sent forth in volume and tract; that so great a company is sustained to preach the living truth, and to bring to bear the full influence of the gospel upon the people; that Sunday schools are planted in every wilderness and along every frontier; that intermarriage, slavery, poverty and vice find such systematic and vigorous resistance. There is eloquence in these figures, as they proclaim the amount of labor performed to relieve the woes, reform the wrongs, and enlighten the ignorance of the people. The Societies that are doing this indispensable work—work in which all denominations have an equal interest, are entitled to a permanent sympathy, and from intelligent, large-hearted Christians and patriots, will never fail to receive it.

LOSS OF RHASOS.—A woman of this village, the mother of several young children, whom none had supposed a candidate for an Insane Hospital, or likely to become deranged, has within a week or two been suddenly bereft of her reason, and is now at the Worcester Asylum. Peculiar and severe must be the trial to her husband, the family, and all her friends. Let us greatly prize and rightly use our reason while blessed therewith, and ever cherish the deepest sympathy for that unfortunate class who are deprived of the same.

LECTURE ON ROMANISM.—A deeply interesting lecture upon Romanism, as contrasted with Christianity, was delivered on the evening of May 28, to a crowded audience. The lecturer, Rev. Mr. Perrit of Boston, formerly a Roman Catholic Priest in France, is one of the most entertaining speakers to which we have listened for a long time, notwithstanding the brokenness of his English. His belief of the sincerity of most of the Romanists, and many of the priests, coincides with our own sentiments. The expressiveness of his countenance while addressing the people is as eloquent as could be any words of the lips.

Much more solid, candid, and instructive is

MIDDLESEX JOURNAL, SATURDAY, JUNE 3, 1854.

South Reading Department.

SATURDAY, JUNE 3.

The "Angel Gabriel" in South Reading.

We have not been slighted by this rather eccentric personage, but were on Thursday evening, May 25, favored with a visit. A friendly writer in the Stoneham department of last week's Journal says:—“We are curious to know whether our South Reading friends will be as willing to listen to his denunciations of Popery, as they have been to allow the Catholics to build a church on that fine spot of ground near the depot.” A curiosity so reasonable should be gratified. Well then, perhaps our friend will infer our willingness to listen, from the fact that a larger number assembled to hear him than can usually be collected on the most exciting occasions.

Notice had been given that he would speak on the common, and many supposed that he would hardly make his appearance as the afternoon had been rainy, and at about the hour of coming together, the clouds discharged in torrents, as if in mockery of the expectation that had been raised. But should he come will it be by car, or by a private carriage? A train has just arrived, and looking out the corner of Main and Albion sts., is seen one of our regular “line” of accommodations. This is the barouche driven by “Crock-er,” as he familiarly called. “I guess he's come,” for the very horse moves with a deliberation and gravity which betoken a consciousness that he carries no ordinary personage. Now, to remove all doubt, the trumpet gives a certain sound, and the proclamation goes forth, “he's come, he's come.” The Town Hall is procured, and he is conveyed thither. At the sound of the trumpet, they came from the north and from the south, from the east and from the west, and moreover, from places between those points of compass. Forthwith every seat is occupied, and soon after the hall is crowded to inconvenience. We will not attempt a description in detail of further proceedings, but suffice to say, that so far as we saw or heard, there was not the slightest disposition at disturbance by any one. And the only noise was that occasioned by the stamping approbation of the audience. A few Catholics were present, but they would not have been recognized as such by any improper demonstration of disapprobation. The speaker held the attention of the audience until 9 o'clock, when the meeting orderly and quietly dispersed. He remained in town over night, and on Friday morning took the second train for Boston. Whatever may be the opinion of others, we think it was conceded by the large audience present, that Orr is by no means insane. He has his own way of doing things, but he dealt some heavy blows at Popery and Slavery, for these he declared were twin sisters. As in Stoneham, so here, probably some were present who are not in the habit of hearing these truths from the pulpit, if from any other source. May it do them good. Perhaps more anon. M.

Another Daguerreotype Saloon has made its appearance on our common. Again our citizens are favored with an opportunity of obtaining good likenesses of themelves and families. We receive frequent visits from representatives of the Daguerrean art, and all of them, no doubt, are fully compensated for their services. The fact is, our faces change so often, that the last picture taken does not resemble us, so we must try again, to get a better fit. Thus we keep business good by “carrying so many faces.” The gentlemen who at present invite our attention, are Messrs. Tabot & Mosher, and if they do not produce handsome pictures, the fault cannot be theirs, but rather attributable to the face that reflects the image. Call and examine their interesting groups and you may perchance recognize some familiar countenances.

BEWARE OF FAST DRIVING.—An accident occurred on Saturday afternoon, to little Etta, daughter of Mrs. Cooper, residing on Main, nearly opposite to Water street. She, in company with several other children, was on the side of the street plucking flowers, when they were startled by the rapid approach of a gentleman on horseback. His attention being otherwise diverted, he did not discover them until in their midst. In their confusion to escape, Etta was knocked down by the horse, and badly injured in the face. If one must ride at such a rapid rate, he should be careful to have his eyes about him, and to keep in the middle of the street. Had either rule been observed in this instance, the accident would have been avoided.

The inhabitants of our village have been much moved by the occurrences of the last few days in the city of Boston. On the arrival of every train of cars, the question is heard, “any news from Boston?” Party feeling does not run very high with us just now. We are all northern men with northern principles. We desire the same thing—freedom for ourselves and others. As a nation we have deeply wronged one portion of our race, and should work meet for repentance. Appropriate is the language of another:—“Oh Africa, unhappy, ill-fated nation. When will the sons of men think of thee as they ought? * * * Forgive thou our iniquities, and the iniquities of our forefathers. We tender in the great day of iniquity, and show to a Christian world, that thou canst suffer and forgive.”

Some of our readers have heard of Oak Hall, Boston. We advise them, when visiting the city of Boston, to call at this celebrated Clothing House. We think they will be inclined to “shed their coat,” before they leave its threshold. One Price Cash System, Large Sales and Small Profits, is the rule of this establishment.

Senators Chas. Sumner and N. P. Banks will please accept our thanks for public documents.

A WORD TO THE WORKING MEN.

Office 43 Union Building, 40 State St.—Books are open for Subscription to Stock at the Office (where the articles of Contraband can be procured) and with the Officers.

There have always been persons in every community, who, from want of means to give the first impulse to prosperity, are destined to drudgery and poverty, without the hope of improving their condition. To such, the enormous rents they are obliged to pay for the dwellings they occupy, are alone an effectual barrier to their success. They are a drain upon a man's earnings, which never stops—which like the leech, continually cries, “Give, give.”

Temperance, frugality, and persevering industry, have, over and over, been urged as an guide to success, and have been fairly tried in vain. These indeed, in conflict with many pecuniary discouragements, are sure of victory; and doubtless, in all circumstances where success is attainable, are the only sure road to it. But to the rent-paying poor man, who has a proper regard for the respectability of his family, there is no road to success. With what hope can a mechanic or day-laborer lay by two or three dollars a month for the purchase of a homestead, when, by this plan it would take twenty years to purchase a home worth six or seven hundred dollars? What use is it to preach to such a man retrenchment and economy, which at best could only add a few cents to his monthly savings? Why, the array of the virtues are inadequate to the end in view. Nothing within the pale of fair dealing, short of misery vices, can hope to attain it—and these cannot, for they despatch the needed accommodations in respect to a good market.

GLEASON'S PICTORIAL.—This favorite illustrated journal, forming sixteen octavo pages weekly, commences a new volume July 1st being the seventh volume of the work. It comes to us regularly freighted with its original and home illustrations, and a fund of excellent original reading matter. It is edited by M. M. Ballou, a gentleman long connected with the Boston press, and published by F. Gleason, Boston, at \$3 per annum, or \$1.50 for six months. Clubs of ten subscribers taken at a rate of \$2 per annum.

1815, a plan was adopted in Europe which has since been extensively pursued in Canada and various parts of the United States and is now coming into extensive favor in this vicinity. This plan is embraced in the Loan Association. In New York there are several hundred in operation; in Philadelphia, one hundred and eighty; and Massachusetts, forty-one. These associations have all succeeded beyond the most sanguine expectations. Plans before proposed contemplated individual effort only; but where as in Loan Associations, 800 or 1000 persons pay their monthly savings into one common fund, a sum is soon realized sufficient to supply many families with homes annually.

The ultimate value of stock in the Atlantic Safety Loan Association is fixed at \$200 per share; entrance fee 50 cents; and monthly dues \$1.00. The number of shares are not limited to any member who has borrowed, or wished to do so. He will be required to pay one dollar per month on each share, and interest at six per cent, upon the amount borrowed, payable monthly until his monthly dues (\$1 per share) shall amount to the sum borrowed, when he is to receive a discharge from further payment on such shares together with all connected therewith.

Women and minors can subscribe to stock in this Association. The attention of parents and guardians is respectfully called to the advantages here offered to boys to invest their earnings where they will not only be safe, but rapidly accumulating for their future benefit.

As an illustration of the operations of institutions of this kind, we will suppose an association of 3000 shares. The first month's receipts will be \$4500, and monthly receipts afterwards \$3000; which is to be loaned to such members as wish to borrow for the purpose of buying real estate and making improvements on it. A, B, C, D, and others, have invested money in the association with the intention of taking loans. Obviously they cannot all be accommodated in a single month; so the funds to be loaned are put up for competition among these members, at the regular monthly meeting of the association; and the member who offers the highest discount upon the nominal value of the shares (\$200), will be entitled to the loan when he has given such security as the Board of Directors may deem necessary.

Cloths and Ready-Made Clothing, which he sells for 6 per cent, above the cost of the goods, PHILIP TEARE, Tailor, Woburn, June 3, 1854.—2w.

are for sale at the offices of the different Associations. These books give a full and concise view of the whole subject; and to them the reader is referred for information not contained in this Circular.

A. CUMMINGS, Jr.

BOSTON JOURNAL.—I am glad you have brought the subject of a Market before the minds of our citizens. If there is a place in the State that needs more and better accommodations than are now to be found, it is Woburn. There is need of competition in this, as in all other kinds of business. Without competition, prices will, with certainty, become ruinously high. All will admit that provisions are very high, but it does seem that the profits somewhere are pretty large. Competition will correct this, and bring articles to a proper price. A good Market House consisting of from ten to twenty stalls, is just what is needed in this town. Our citizens would then have a larger and better variety to select from, at fair prices. Is there no one to take hold of this matter in earnest? What does “friend Hart” say to it? Would it not pay a good rent, and a good per cent. Let us hear from the readers of the Journal upon this subject. Let each one give the ball a push, and keep it rolling till we see something done to supply the needed accommodations in respect to a good market.

TEMPERANCE, and persevering industry, have, over and over, been urged as an guide to success, and have been fairly tried in vain. These indeed, in conflict with many pecuniary discouragements, are sure of victory; and doubtless, in all circumstances where success is attainable, are the only sure road to it. But to the rent-paying poor man, who has a proper regard for the respectability of his family, there is no road to success.

With what hope can a mechanic or day-laborer lay by two or three dollars a month for the purchase of a homestead, when, by this plan it would take twenty years to purchase a home worth six or seven hundred dollars? What use is it to preach to such a man retrenchment and economy, which at best could only add a few cents to his monthly savings?

Why, the array of the virtues are inadequate to the end in view. Nothing within the pale of fair dealing, short of misery vices, can hope to attain it—and these cannot, for they despatch the needed accommodations in respect to a good market.

DRY-GOODS STORE IN WINCHESTER.

HAVING leased the Store formerly occupied by James Bridge, I would invite the attention of the people of this neighborhood, and surrounding towns, to an entire

NEW STOCK OF DRY GOODS,

which have been recently ordered, and will be sold at the lowest City Prices.

His stock may be found

Brown Sheetings per yard from \$1 to \$1.50.

Blacks do do do do

40" do do do do

Fast Colors do do do do

Cotton Hosiery per pair do do do do

Gloves of every description. Also, a good assortment of Men's Furnishing Goods.

Men and Boy's Summer Clothing.

Woolen and Hosiery, Shawls, White Linens, White, Brown and Colored Table Cloths, Coverings, Cashmere, Cashmire, Fingmen, Woolen, and a variety of cotton summer stuff for boys wear, embroidery so far as an assortment that can be sold at a good quality and price.

Winchester, May 24, 1854.—3w.

J. W. HAMMOND,

DRUGGIST & APOTHECARY,

AT THE POSTOFFICE,

READING, MASS.

Also, Dealer in all the most popular medicines of the day, among which may be found, the celebrated

Ayer's Cherry Pectoral, Wistar's Balsam with

Cherry, Schenk's Palmaric Syrup, Read's

Pulmonary, Hollis' Bath of America, Bush's

Sarsaparilla, Woodbury's do, Massey's do,

Kennedy's Great Medical Discovery, Howard's

Cancer and Cancer Syrup, Wodehouse's Tinctor

of Sassafras, Richardson's Skinner, Atwood's

Langley, and Wheeler's Bitters; Ayer's

Wright, Bennett, Woodbury, Davis, Ball,

Smith's, and the Tomato Tincture.

— ALSO —

Agent for Insurance in the following companies:—Mutual State, Springfield, Mass.; Haverhill Mutual, at Haverhill, Mass.; and Boston, at Boston, Mass.

Also, will take charge of any insurance in the way of

Insurance, such as surrendering policies, transmitting

notices, &c., &c.

Reading, April 1, 1854.

DRY-GOODS STORE IN WINCHESTER.

HAVING leased the Store formerly occupied by

James Bridge, I would invite the attention of the people of this neighborhood, and surrounding towns, to an entire

NEW STOCK OF DRY GOODS,

which have been recently ordered, and will be sold at the lowest City Prices.

His stock may be found

Brown Sheetings per yard from \$1 to \$1.50.

Blacks do do do do

40" do do do do

Fast Colors do do do do

Cotton Hosiery per pair do do do do

Gloves of every description. Also, a good assortment of Men's Furnishing Goods.

Men and Boy's Summer Clothing.

Woolen and Hosiery, Shawls, White Linens,

White, Brown and Colored Table Cloths, Coverings,

Cashmere, Cashmire, Fingmen, Woolen, and a variety of cotton summer stuff for boys wear,

embroidery so far as an assortment that can be sold at a good quality and price.

Winchester, May 24, 1854.—3w.

J. W. HAMMOND,

DRUGGIST & APOTHECARY,

AT THE POSTOFFICE,

READING, MASS.

Also, Dealer in all the most popular medicines of the day, among which may be found, the celebrated

Ayer's Cherry Pectoral, Wistar's Balsam with

Cherry, Schenk's Palmaric Syrup, Read's

Pulmonary, Hollis' Bath of America, Bush's

Sarsaparilla, Woodbury's do, Massey's do,

Kennedy's Great Medical Discovery, Howard's

Cancer and Cancer Syrup, Wodehouse's Tinctor

of Sassafras, Richardson's Skinner, Atwood's

Langley, and Wheeler's Bitters; Ayer's

Wright, Bennett, Woodbury, Davis, Ball,

Smith's, and the Tomato Tincture.

— ALSO —

Agent for Insurance in the following companies:—Mutual State, Springfield, Mass.; Haverhill Mutual, at Haverhill, Mass.; and Boston, at Boston, Mass.

Also, will take charge of any insurance in the way of

Insurance, such as surrendering policies, transmitting

notices, &c., &c.

Reading, April 1, 1854.

DRY-GOODS & HARDWARE IN WINCHESTER.

HAVING leased the Store formerly occupied by

James Bridge, I would invite the attention of the people of this neighborhood, and surrounding towns, to an entire

NEW STOCK OF DRY GOODS,

which have been recently ordered, and will be sold at the lowest City Prices.

His stock may be found

Brown Sheetings per yard from \$1 to \$1.50.

Blacks do do do do

40" do do do do

Fast Colors do do do do

Cotton Hosiery per pair do do do do

Gloves of every description. Also, a good assortment of Men's Furnishing Goods.

Men and Boy's Summer Clothing.

Woolen and Hosiery, Shawls, White Linens,

MIDDLESEX JOURNAL, SATURDAY, JUNE 3, 1854.

POETRY.

A CATEGORICAL COURTSHIP.

I sat one night beside a blue-eyed girl—
The fire was out, and so, too, was her mother;
A feeble flame around the lamp did curl,
Making faint shadows, blending in each other;
Twas nearly twelve o'clock, too, in November;
She had a shawl on, also, I remember.

Well, I had been to see her every night;
For thirteen days, and had a sneaking notion
To pop the question, thinking all was right;
And once or twice had made an awkward motion
To take her hand, and stammered, coughed and stammered;
But somehow nothing to the point had uttered.

I thought this chance too good now to be lost;
I hitched my chair up pretty close beside her;
Drew a long breath, and then my legs I crossed,
Bent over, sighed, and for five minutes eyed her;
She looked as if she knew what next was coming;
And with her foot upon the floor was drumming.

I didn't know how to begin, or where—
I could speak—the words were always choking;
I scarce could move—I seemed tied to the chair—
I hardly breathed—was awfully provoking!

The perspiration from each pore was soozing,
My heart and brain and limbs their power seem'd losing.

At length I saw a bridle-tablet
Walk purring up, inviting me to pat her;

An idea came, electric-like at that—
My doubts, like summer clouds, began to scatter;

I seized on t'aboh; thus a scratch she gave me;

And said—"Come, Puss, ask Mary if she'll have me?"

'Twas done at once—the murder was now out,
The thing was all explained in half a minute;

She blushed, and turning pensive cat about,

Said—"Puss, tell him," her foot was in it!

The cat had thus saved me my category,

And here's the catastrophe of my story.

WOBURN RECORDS.

MARRIAGES CONTINUED.

1755.

Luther Simonds, and Bathsheba Haywood, both of Woburn, m. Feb. 28.

Jeluthon Wellington of Cambridge, and Susanna Reed of Woburn, m. April 23.

Josiah Wilkins of Marlborough, and Judith Fox of Woburn, m. May 21.

Joshua Reed and Mary Smith, both of Woburn, m. June 6.

Josiah Randall of Dorchester, and Ruth Wyman of Woburn, m. June 29.

Isaac Jaquith and Prudence Wyman, both of Woburn, m. July 18.

Jacob Eames and Esther Tay, both of Woburn, m. Aug. 3.

Jones Evans of Reading, and Rachell Eames of Woburn, m. Oct. 5.

Samuel Leath and Sarah Porter, both of Woburn, m. Nov. 30.

Josiah Look and Elizabeth Richardson, both of Woburn, m. Dec. 27.

The above ten were married by the Rev. John Marrett 2d Precent.

1776.

Joshua Ellis of Keene, N. H., and Sarah Russell, my by Josiah Johnson, Esq., July 11.

Benjamin Myrick and Lydia Scottow, both of Woburn, m. by Rev. J. Marrett, Jan. 3.

Samuel Blanchard of Medford, and Martha Smith of Woburn, m. by Rev. J. Marrett, Jan. 11.

Solomon Wood, Jr., and Lucy Stone of Woburn, m. by Rev. J. Marrett, March 28.

Josiah Richardson of Stoncham, and Jersuha Brooks of Woburn, m. by Rev. J. Marrett, April 11.

Caleb Bancroft of Reading, and Susanna Tay of Woburn, m. by Rev. J. Marrett, May 28.

Calvin Simonds and Abigail Simonds, both of Woburn, m. by Rev. J. Marrett, May 28.

Samuel Straw and Abigail Pollard, both of Woburn, m. by Rev. J. Marrett, May 29.

Wif. Carter, Jr., of Woburn, and Lydia Buck of Wilmington, m. by Rev. John Marrett, June 13.

Thomas Bennett and Mary Smith, both of Woburn, m. by Rev. J. Marrett, June 21.

Nathaniel White Jr., of Lancaster, and Esther Brooks of Woburn, m. by Rev. J. Marrett, Sept. 12.

Joseph Brown and Ruth Richardson, both of Woburn, m. by Rev. J. Marrett, Oct. 24.

Ebenezer Richardson of Billerica, and Catherine Wyman of Woburn, m. by Rev. J. Marrett, Dec. 12.

1777.

Col. John Waldron of Dover, N. H., and Mary Winn of Woburn, m. by Rev. John Marrett, Jan. 2.

Samuel Jones Jr., of Bolton, and Martha Tay of Woburn, m. by Rev. J. Marrett, Mar. 20.

Matthew Farrington of Lexington, and Ruth Read of Woburn, m. June 5.

Ebenezer Reed and Ruth Snow, both of Woburn, m. by Rev. J. Marrett, June 23.

Jacob Coggen, A. M., and Abigail Coggen, both of Woburn, m. by Rev. J. Marrett, July 3.

Silas Richardson and Hannah Richardson, both of Woburn, m. by Rev. J. Marrett, July 10.

David Wyman and Lucy Smith, both of Woburn, m. by Rev. J. Marrett, Sept. 9.

Abraham Skinner, and Mary Brooks, both of Woburn, m. by Rev. J. Marrett, Dec. 39.

Charles Richardson of Stoneham, and Ann Bruce of Woburn, m. by Josiah Johnson, Esq., June 26.

1778.

Nathan Cluff of Brentwood, and Sarah Johnson of Woburn, m. Jan. 13.

George Bruce and Esther Leah both of Woburn, m. Feb. 24.

John Tidd of Lexington, and Elizabeth Reed, both of Woburn, m. April 7.

Edward Walker, Jr., and Abigail Reed, both of Woburn, m. June 11.

Jonas Reed and Rhoda Johnson, both of Woburn, m. July 2.

Woburn Advertisements.

HATS!

PANAMA, Leghorn, Fine Pedal, Straw, and Palm Hats, just received by A. Roundy.

May 20—t

LADIES' BOOTS.
MADE to measure, of the best material and wear, fastened to fit with ease, and to give a gentle appearance to the foot. Satin, frances, in colors to match dresses, always on hand, by N. BODWELL.

Over Mrs. Beers Bonnet Store, Main st., Woburn. May 20—46.

FANCY SPRING GOODS.

The Subscribers would be loath to inform the inhabitants of Woburn and vicinity, that he has just received a very large assortment of Fancy Pants and Gents Furnishing Goods, which will be sold cheap for cash.

W. M. A. MILES.

April 1, 1854.

SEEDS.

EARLY KENT, Prince of Wales, Blue Imperial, Missouri Marrowfat, Black Eyed Peas, together with a general assortment of Grass, Garden and Flower Seeds and Garden Tools.

A. E. THOMPSONS.

Woburn, April 15, 1854.

SEEDS.

EARLY KENT, Prince of Wales, Blue Imperial, Missouri Marrowfat, Black Eyed Peas, together with a general assortment of Grass, Garden and Flower Seeds and Garden Tools.

A. E. THOMPSONS.

Woburn, April 15, 1854.

SEEDS.

EARLY KENT, Prince of Wales, Blue Imperial, Missouri Marrowfat, Black Eyed Peas, together with a general assortment of Grass, Garden and Flower Seeds and Garden Tools.

A. E. THOMPSONS.

Woburn, April 15, 1854.

SEEDS.

EARLY KENT, Prince of Wales, Blue Imperial, Missouri Marrowfat, Black Eyed Peas, together with a general assortment of Grass, Garden and Flower Seeds and Garden Tools.

A. E. THOMPSONS.

Woburn, April 15, 1854.

SEEDS.

EARLY KENT, Prince of Wales, Blue Imperial, Missouri Marrowfat, Black Eyed Peas, together with a general assortment of Grass, Garden and Flower Seeds and Garden Tools.

A. E. THOMPSONS.

Woburn, April 15, 1854.

SEEDS.

EARLY KENT, Prince of Wales, Blue Imperial, Missouri Marrowfat, Black Eyed Peas, together with a general assortment of Grass, Garden and Flower Seeds and Garden Tools.

A. E. THOMPSONS.

Woburn, April 15, 1854.

SEEDS.

EARLY KENT, Prince of Wales, Blue Imperial, Missouri Marrowfat, Black Eyed Peas, together with a general assortment of Grass, Garden and Flower Seeds and Garden Tools.

A. E. THOMPSONS.

Woburn, April 15, 1854.

SEEDS.

EARLY KENT, Prince of Wales, Blue Imperial, Missouri Marrowfat, Black Eyed Peas, together with a general assortment of Grass, Garden and Flower Seeds and Garden Tools.

A. E. THOMPSONS.

Woburn, April 15, 1854.

SEEDS.

EARLY KENT, Prince of Wales, Blue Imperial, Missouri Marrowfat, Black Eyed Peas, together with a general assortment of Grass, Garden and Flower Seeds and Garden Tools.

A. E. THOMPSONS.

Woburn, April 15, 1854.

SEEDS.

EARLY KENT, Prince of Wales, Blue Imperial, Missouri Marrowfat, Black Eyed Peas, together with a general assortment of Grass, Garden and Flower Seeds and Garden Tools.

A. E. THOMPSONS.

Woburn, April 15, 1854.

SEEDS.

EARLY KENT, Prince of Wales, Blue Imperial, Missouri Marrowfat, Black Eyed Peas, together with a general assortment of Grass, Garden and Flower Seeds and Garden Tools.

A. E. THOMPSONS.

Woburn, April 15, 1854.

SEEDS.

EARLY KENT, Prince of Wales, Blue Imperial, Missouri Marrowfat, Black Eyed Peas, together with a general assortment of Grass, Garden and Flower Seeds and Garden Tools.

A. E. THOMPSONS.

Woburn, April 15, 1854.

SEEDS.

EARLY KENT, Prince of Wales, Blue Imperial, Missouri Marrowfat, Black Eyed Peas, together with a general assortment of Grass, Garden and Flower Seeds and Garden Tools.

A. E. THOMPSONS.

Woburn, April 15, 1854.

SEEDS.

EARLY KENT, Prince of Wales, Blue Imperial, Missouri Marrowfat, Black Eyed Peas, together with a general assortment of Grass, Garden and Flower Seeds and Garden Tools.

A. E. THOMPSONS.

Woburn, April 15, 1854.

SEEDS.

EARLY KENT, Prince of Wales, Blue Imperial, Missouri Marrowfat, Black Eyed Peas, together with a general assortment of Grass, Garden and Flower Seeds and Garden Tools.

A. E. THOMPSONS.

Woburn, April 15, 1854.

SEEDS.

EARLY KENT, Prince of Wales, Blue Imperial, Missouri Marrowfat, Black Eyed Peas, together with a general assortment of Grass, Garden and Flower Seeds and Garden Tools.

A. E. THOMPSONS.

Woburn, April 15, 1854.

SEEDS.

EARLY KENT, Prince of Wales, Blue Imperial, Missouri Marrowfat, Black Eyed Peas, together with a general assortment of Grass, Garden and Flower Seeds and Garden Tools.

A. E. THOMPSONS.

Woburn, April 15, 1854.

SEEDS.

EARLY KENT, Prince of Wales, Blue Imperial, Missouri Marrowfat, Black Eyed Peas, together with a general assortment of Grass, Garden and Flower Seeds and Garden Tools.

A. E. THOMPSONS.

Woburn, April 15, 1854.

SEEDS.

MIDDLESEX JOURNAL, SATURDAY, JUNE 10, 1854.

Middlesex Journal.

WOBBURN, SATURDAY, JUNE 10, 1854.

GENTS.

General Agent—Mr. Benj. H. Kimball, Woburn.
North Woburn—Messrs. NICHOLS, WINS & CO.
Winchester—Dr. DAVID YOUNGMAN.
Stoneham—Mr. E. T. WHITTIER.
Reading—Mr. THOS. RICHARDSON.
South Reading—Dr. Wm. H. WATKINS.
Travelling Agent—GEORGE THOMPSON.

OUR VALENTINE.

On referring to the first page of this day's issue of the *Journal* it will be perceived that the proprietorship has passed into other hands. In assuming the duties devolving upon the editor and publisher of this paper we do so in the hope that our efforts to contribute to the general store of information, and serve the local interests of Woburn and the neighboring towns, will be received in the spirit they are given and intended, and be ably supported by the many talented ladies and gentlemen whose writings have heretofore graced the columns of the *Journal*. We must, however, in the outset, throw ourselves upon the forbearance of the people should they chance to perceive any of the many short-comings to which all flesh is heir. We come among the inhabitants of this beautiful town an entire stranger,—we anticipate the pleasure of ever long having many friends, and of reciprocating the numerous acts of social kindness—trifles light as air, but dear to the heart—which constitute the sun of life's existence, and for which the homes of New England are proverbial the world over.

Under our management the *Journal* shall be conducted as a local paper, and ever keep prominently in view the promotion of the interests of Woburn and adjacent towns; but at the same time we will hold ourselves free to express a fearless and independent opinion on any and every question of public policy that may arise affecting the interests of individual States or the national welfare of the confederation.

Whilst we do not wish to make any promises as to the literary talent and artistic skill which the Middlesex *Journal* may in future possess, we take the opportunity of saying to our readers on this our first acquaintance, that it will be as much our pleasure as our interest to render the paper we publish an agreeable, profitable and ever welcome companion in the family circle—a faithful chronicler of passing events—and a consistent advocate of the local interests which it aims to propagate.

By the time this reaches the public it is probable we shall have said "farewell" to Woburn for a few short weeks, when we hope to return, become identified with her interests and her people and as one of them. We have made arrangements for the regular publication of the *Journal* as usual; its editorial department will contain the writings of a gentleman of talent and experience, a resident of Woburn, and we are at liberty to state that the former editor will renew his acquaintance with old friends through its columns.

We are reluctantly compelled to make our debut in haste and retire for a short period from the scene of action. *Au revoir.*

FIVE CENT SAVINGS BANK. This institution commenced operations in this town on Saturday last. The number of deposits was sixty-five, and the amount deposited something like \$860. These deposits were made varying from five cents to two hundred dollars, there being, however, only one of the former denomination. The transactions of this first day of operations promise well for the success of the Five Cent Savings Bank of Woburn, and we doubt not it will prove eminently useful in cultivating habits of prudence on the part of our little friends, while at the same time it will be available for those who wish to deposit larger sums.

Many incidents occurred during the day, among which we take the liberty to select the following: An interesting little girl, apparently four or five years old, approached the counter, holding in her hand a cent, which she said she wanted to put in the bank. She was told she must bring four more cents, and then they would be received. Soon she returned, now having two cents. It was explained to her that she must bring three more. In a short time she came with the five cents, which she reached forward with a most exulting expression of countenance, exclaiming, "now I want the book." She was determined to have something in the bank. Having received her book she marched out with the air of a millionaire. In the course of the day she came in again with a five dollar bill in her book, which she said she wanted to put into the bank, and was satisfied only when she saw it deposited in a drawer in the iron safe.

To-day the bank will again be open to depositors, and we doubt not our little folks are all ready for operations. Deposits will be received every Saturday. The office of the institution is located at the store of Mr. Nathan Wyman. A dividend of two per cent will be declared every six months on all sums over \$1, and every three years also the surplus profits will be divided among the depositors. The institution is in the hands of good men, and its affairs will be judiciously conducted. Let all our little friends see to it that they have an interest in the bank.

SUDDEN DEATH. Mr. Joseph Poorn, landlord of the Central House, in this village, died suddenly on Tuesday morning. He was seized with a serious bilious attack about 4 o'clock on the afternoon of Monday and died about 3 o'clock on Tuesday morning. We understand that a short time since he narrowly escaped an attack of a similar nature. We sympathize with his afflicted family in this sudden bereavement.

THE FOURTH OF JULY. The anniversary of our national independence is high at hand, and it has been proposed that Woburn, together with some of the surrounding towns, unite in a grand celebration. We conceive that it is of some importance that this occasion should be appropriately observed, as a remembrance and tribute of respect to the worthy virtues of our fathers, and for the purpose of keeping alive within our hearts and those of our children the principles of liberty which animated the patriots of '76. At the present time these considerations have additional force, from the dangers by which we are surrounded and intestine evils with which we are threatened. The observance of this day reminds us that we are one people and have a common interest.

But there are considerations of a more local character which have weight. Located as are the towns of Lexington and West Cambridge Winchester and Woburn, Stoneham and the Readings, in the vicinity of the metropolis, we have all a common interest and common rivalries. We need greater community of feeling; and a union celebration of our National Independence, at some central point like Woburn, would promote such feeling, make us better acquainted with each other, and lead to the interchange of those sentiments which shall temper our rivalries and produce friendship and good neighborhood.

We regret that a proposition to dispense with all observance of the day, should meet with any favor. Instead of this, there is a rational and practical improvement of the occasion, which may be made available for the interests of freedom and the benefit of the community at the present crisis. We have too few national holidays, to remind us that we are but one people with a common interest. Let us have an oration, a procession and a dinner on the approaching Fourth of July, and if the true spirit of '76 has not died out within us, endeavor to gain correct views of the relations we sustain to each other as members of the great American family, and celebrate the day as becomes the sons of patriotic sires.

TESTIMONIAL TO COMMISSIONER LORING.—We learn that "thirty pieces of silver,"—all three cent pieces—have been presented to Commissioner Loring, by thirty ladies of Woburn, in testimonial of the adherence with which they regard his decision in the case of Burns. The present was accompanied by a most crusty note, setting forth what the donors conceive to be the enormity of the act, and requesting him to resign his office of Judge of Probate, on the ground that the rights of the widow and orphan cannot be safe in his hands. The following is a copy of the document:—

To Edward Greely Loring, Commissioner:

Then one of the twelve called Judas Iscariot, went unto the Chief Priests, and said unto them, what will you give me and I will deliver him unto you? And they covenanted with him for thirty pieces of silver.—Matt. xxvi, 14-15. And thus Christ was sold into the hands of his enemies. In imitation of the Arch-Apostle, you have sold Christ in the person of Anthony Burns. That your name will go down to posterity with the stain of blood upon it as certain as in the case of the betrayer of the Author of our Religion.

It is not to this end that we send you the enclosed thirty pieces of silver, but in order to show in this marked manner, our abhorrence of your deed. We wish to show to the world, that in our view, to law can justify crime.

Judas did the whole thing legally; he received his pay from the proper authorities. He even consulted with them before he came to his decision. You sir, have acted in the same manner—you have had your "hand of men and officers," from the CHIEF RULES, your Friends, your Hallett, and together you have betrayed innocent blood; at your door also lies the blood split in your city.

It is said that you have been in our beautiful town; we ask you never to come here again. We feel that we have been disgraced by your act, in the eyes of the world, and that we could not bear your presence.

Sympathizing with the inhabitants of your district, we also ask you to resign your office as Judge of Probate. We feel that the rights of the widow and orphan cannot be safe in securing our rights. *Com.*

Woburn, June 3, 1854.

PUBLICATIONS RECEIVED.—We present our thanks to Hon. N. P. Banks for part 3 of public congressional documents. We have also to acknowledge the receipt of a neatly printed volume containing obituary addresses delivered in the Senate, House of Representatives and Supreme Court of the United States on the death of the Hon. Wm. R. King.

PANTHORN MAGAZINE, CINCINNATI. The June number of this valuable periodical received.

We command it as worthy the patronage of the public. Its articles are well written and contain an amount of historical and scientific information seldom met with in publications of the kind.

THE SPIRIT OF LIBERTY AT WORK. One of our prominent citizens has been guilty of holding two colored "persons" in his service—as tenants, on hearing the decision in the case of Burns resolved that he would give liberty to his people and free himself from all participation of the deep-stained wrong. Seizing the key of the basement room where these "colored gentlemen" were held in barbarous service, he bade them go forth *free*, and locked the door behind them to prevent their return! Thus has freedom gained, while Woburn has lost—two poor barbers.

DO YOU WANT A HOUSE? Our mechanics, and all who feel desirous of knowing how to escape the evils of rent-paying and to possess a house and a home of their own, should at the Town Hall on Wednesday evening next. A. Cummings, Jr., Esq., will lecture on the subject of the Mechanics Building and Loan Associations on that evening. These Associations are gaining ground extensively, and an opportunity is thus afforded our citizens of knowing the principles they involve and advantages they ensure. Let every workingman hear him.

PATHEFISER RAILWAY GUIDE. This little work, indispensable to travelers, is published by Geo. K. Snow, 22 Court Street, Boston. The June number has just been issued.

BAD POLICY. Our citizens were thrown into a state of some excitement on hearing recently that the fare on the railroad was to be raised. It appears that the price of season tickets to Boston had been raised 25 per cent., to Winchester 50 per cent. With the motives that led to this distinction we have nothing to do, but the general principle involved we think most mistaken and injurious. The unprecedented prosperity of the Woburn Branch, has been the result of the liberal policy pursued. If the stock of the road is too productive, and it is desired to decrease the number of passengers, let this suicidal policy be carried out. If it is desired to stay the prosperity of our pleasant village, let high fares be the order of the day. It was understood that single fares were to be raised, but the remonstrance of the citizens was sufficient to produce a temporary countermanding of the order. We shall keep an eye on the matter.

TESTIMONIAL OF RESPECT. An effort is now being made to erect a monument to the memory of Rev. Thomas Waterman, who was pastor of the First Baptist Church in this town from 1811 to 1814, and who died suddenly of a fit of apoplexy on the 23d of March of the latter year. Mr. Waterman was born at London, Dec 31, 1774, in which city he received his education, and was first settled as a minister. His talents were of a high order. He came to this country about the beginning of the present century, was settled at Charlestown, subsequently in New Hampshire, and afterwards in this place as above stated. His residence was at North Woburn, and, in addition to his ministerial labors he taught a school for boys. His sudden death was lamented by all the citizens of Woburn. His funeral was attended at the Baptist Meetinghouse on the 28th of March, 1814, on which occasion the sermon was delivered by Rev. Dr. Baldwin, of Boston. His remains were interred in the tomb of Mr. James Tatham.

The foregoing facts have been kindly furnished us from the private journal of one of our fellow citizens, and we learn that a paper is in circulation with a view to securing the necessary means for the proposed monument. The act, though tardy, is but just, and we doubt not will secure ready co-operation.

ANOTHER FUGITIVE CASE. It will be remembered by our readers that in our issue of the 13th ult., we entered a record of the escape of a portion of our property otherwise known and described as a pig. The facts relating to the fugitive are set forth in the record above alluded to, which we caused to be attested and filed in due order. Until recently no trace could we get of the fugitive; but we have lately seen a pig, in a neighbor's sty which bears a marked resemblance to our pig.

As we approached and spoke to him, he evidently recognized us and replied. Our neighbor insists and stands ready to prove that the pig was in his possession before our escape. The decision in the case of Burns has given us hope that we may recover our property, and we propose an appeal to Mr. Commissioner Loring.

Suppose our neighbor could prove that the pig claimed was in his possession before we lost ours; nor may he, suppose he could prove that the pig was born in the sty, what of all that? Is not our affidavit of loss, and the recognitory admission of the pig himself enough? and is not the Commissioner bound to discard all this outside evidence? There can be no doubt that it was perfectly constitutional for us to hold the pig, and to take him to, provided the Commissioner will give us a certificate, which we have no doubt he will do especially in view of such antecedents and in so clear a case.

We doubt not the law will be maintained, though our neighbor will of course resist our attempt to take the pig. Should there be any apparent resistance, the authorities will give us a course order out the military, and we doubt not the Woburn Phalanx will defend us in securing our rights. *Com.*

PUBLICATIONS RECEIVED.—We present our thanks to Hon. N. P. Banks for part 3 of public congressional documents. We have also to acknowledge the receipt of a neatly printed volume containing obituary addresses delivered in the Senate, House of Representatives and Supreme Court of the United States on the death of the Hon. Wm. R. King.

PANTHORN MAGAZINE, CINCINNATI. The June number of this valuable periodical received. We command it as worthy the patronage of the public. Its articles are well written and contain an amount of historical and scientific information seldom met with in publications of the kind.

THE SPIRIT OF LIBERTY AT WORK. One of our prominent citizens has been guilty of holding two colored "persons" in his service—as tenants, on hearing the decision in the case of Burns resolved that he would give liberty to his people and free himself from all participation of the deep-stained wrong. Seizing the key of the basement room where these "colored gentlemen" were held in barbarous service, he bade them go forth *free*, and locked the door behind them to prevent their return! Thus has freedom gained, while Woburn has lost—two poor barbers.

DO YOU WANT A HOUSE? Our mechanics, and all who feel desirous of knowing how to escape the evils of rent-paying and to possess a house and a home of their own, should at the Town Hall on Wednesday evening next. A. Cummings, Jr., Esq., will lecture on the subject of the Mechanics Building and Loan Associations on that evening. These Associations are gaining ground extensively, and an opportunity is thus afforded our citizens of knowing the principles they involve and advantages they ensure. Let every workingman hear him.

PATHEFISER RAILWAY GUIDE. This little work, indispensable to travelers, is published by Geo. K. Snow, 22 Court Street, Boston. The June number has just been issued.

APPLICATION. Application was made for the American flag, that it might be draped and hoisted at half mast upon the flag-staff on the common, on the occasion of the rendition of Burns. The application was refused on the ground that such a display was uncalled for and useless. In many of the towns around, the bells were tolled, and other demonstrations made. Those more immediately concerned in the slave case have been hung in effigy quite a number of times. Such exhibitions are as poor as they are useless. The right kind of feeling at the ballot box would be far more effective.

PROVISIONS. Provisions still have an upward tendency. Beef and meat of all kinds is held at prices perfectly ruinous. Sixty, eighteen and twenty cents per pound is asked unblushingly, and not extra at that—at any rate it costs strong—of the money.

FRUIT TREES. We observe that the canker worm has commenced its ravages upon the fruit trees in this vicinity. We have seen trees which present the appearance of having been overrun by fire. The prospect of fruit is very flattering in this vicinity.

South Reading Department. Edited by a Combination of Gentlemen.

I see not there the "Death's Head," grim visaged, but the countenance of angels!

The reflections which crowd into the mind, when we visit the resting place of the dead, are solemn, but they should not shroud the mind in gloom. We realize the uncertainty of life, we feel practically that we are mortal, we count the probabilities of our life's duration and grasp at moments like the miser at his gold. We note each minute as it flies, and would fain lay our "ineffectual finger on the spoke of the great wheel." Life is a gift of the Creator, its blessings are great, its friendships are dear, and we care not to be carried away with the tide that bears human life to eternity!

But even in life we would hold converse with death, and the "pale horse" should not affright us. When friends depart we would hold on to the union which God established here. We would not cease to commune with them, we would not wander from the sphere of their attraction, but we would be ready to put on immortality, and swell the song of triumph,

"Grave, where is thy victory?"
"Sister spirit come away."

But I have wandered somewhat from my theme. I was speaking of the old church bell. It has a merry note. Often, in days gone by, have I listened with rapture to its merry peal. Friends were with me then, who are now invisible, save to the eye of faith. I said the bell has a merry note. How on the nation's birthday has it made the heart beat joyous to its notes of liberty, as it rang out upon the breeze "All men are created free and independent!" It shall utter a still louder voice, when the poor, scarred, cumbered, and hunted *slave* shall leap for joy at the loosing of his chains!

On that still greater day, the anniversary of Messiah's birth, how has it made the air vocal with the anthem, "Unto you is born, this day, a Saviour, who is Christ the Lord!" And then how touching is the peal which rings out the old year, and announces the birth of the new! Often have I said, when a boy, as

"I saw the skirts of the departing year," and heard the bell toll the hour of midnight, "Good bye old wrinkled year,
A finer one shall take your place."

But I have not now the heart to show such disrespect,

"And turn my back upon the old,
To welcome to the new."

I reflect upon the past year, and gather up the various images that have been diffused over it. I recount what I have done, and what I have left undone, I remember what I have suffered and enjoyed, and I exclaim

"The Lord is beautiful and kind,"
"Bless the Lord O my soul!"

I dare not promise myself that the new year shall be as the old, and even more abundant. I dare not murmur at the old by coveting the new. The future is sealed. What scenes await me in the coming year, I will not strive to know, but in a spirit of resignation only say,

"Touch us gently, gentle time,"
"As our day's so shall our strength be."

But I conclude, hoping that the reflections I have offered will not be wholly uninteresting to the readers of the *Journal*, especially such of them as reside within sound of the Village Bell.

P. H. S.

Greenwood, South Reading, June 5, 1854.

Reading Department.

Edited by Revs. WHITING & BEECHER.

SATURDAY, JUNE 10.

THE RECOGNITION OF REV. G. K. FULLER. pastor of the Baptist church in Reading, was made by a series of religious services, on Tuesday P. M., 6th inst. We have not often listened to a course of diverse services of such interest. The inhabitants who did not attend neglected a privilege that does not often offer.

Rev. Mr. Burlingham's sermon had excellent qualities of thought, and of argument, and of manner most of the ministers of this vicinity could profitably admire. His text was, "By their fruits ye shall know them." The Baconian philosophy in contrast to the old and fruitless philosophies gave a key or index to the discourse. The application of the rule of fruitfulness was carried through a series of examples with eminent grace and beauty. The free, unconfined manner of the preacher, was a most grateful contrast to the dull mannerism that so damages our New England pulpit. It is an enjoyment to hear so good truth so well preached.

Rev. Phillips of South Reading, gave the right hand in plain, honest, earnest good will. Rev. Mr. Callicott of Boston gave the charges, first to the pastor in a unique and very sensible manner. The common sense in it was a virtue. "People want smart ministers, great ministers. My brother meet this want, be a smart minister a great minister by bringing such treasures of wisdom and of knowledge from Christ as shall astonish them."

We never heard that abominable phrase "smart ministers" better becogged. The whole address had similar merits. He then addressed a charge to the people, of great kindness and pertinence, setting forth the pastor's claims upon the people, for attention, respect, love, prayer, support, &c. He spoke very plainly on the matter of books needed by a minister, and the diminished value of salary. The singers very sensibly undertook no oratorios or hallelujah choruses, but sung

MIDDLESEX JOURNAL, SATURDAY, JUNE 10, 1854.

drink, or whatever we do we should do all to the honor of that being of infinite purity, whose we are, and whom we are bound to serve. Wherefore, dearly beloved, "we beseech you, by the mercies of God, that ye present your bodies as living sacrifices, holy and acceptable," undefiled, uncontaminated, unpolluted.

DEATH OF FREEDOM.—We were present to notice Anthony Burns and those around him when Commissioner Loring decided to send him into life-long bondage, and we will be free to confess that it was a moment of more intense sadness than we ever before experienced. It would be preferable by far to see a friend die a natural death. Oh, the hotlessness and blank despair of that look of Burns' as his miserable destiny for life was decided on the morning of the 2d of June! "Liberty or death," say we.

BEAUTIFUL SENTIMENT.—In a shoe-shop in this village, where many excellent bits of prose and poetry, cut from newspapers, are pasted on the ceiling, we noticed the other day, the following, which we do not remember to have seen elsewhere:—"Father," said a little boy, "what is the meaning of the words cherubim and seraphim, that we meet with so often in the Bible?" "Cherubim," replied the father, "is a Hebrew word which means knowledge, and seraphim is another that signifies a flame of love. Hence it has been supposed that seraphim are angels who excel in loving God." "I hope then," said the boy, "that when I die I shall be a seraphim, for I would rather love God than know all things."

Mr. CUTTER OF WOBURN.—has just commenced giving instruction in vocal music, to the young, in the High School room in this village. We hope that his services will be appreciated, and prove eminently successful.

PIANO MUSIC.—Though unsolicited, we will take the responsibility of saying to the people of this town and vicinity through the Journal, that J. H. L. Slayton, the former teacher of our High School, and for a long time the leader of one of the city choirs, is still among us, and will give lessons on the piano to any who are desirous therefor. We rejoice in the encouragement which he thus far receives, and hope that many more will avail themselves of the rare opportunity now afforded of becoming acquainted with an interesting department of musical science.

REMEMBERED SCENES.—Having been present a part of two days during the exciting trial last week of a man for what is dearer than life, we design to speak of some of the never-to-be-forgotten scenes within and around the Court House of the capital of our beloved Commonwealth. But we dare not trust ourselves to do so now, but will postpone the matter till another week, when we can look back more calmly and dispassionately thereupon. Be this much said, however, that never were we so ashamed of our country as when observing the Court House converted into a jail for the imprisonment of an innocent victim, and an armed soldiery employed by government to keep a man from those just rights which the laws of nature, and of nature's God have guaranteed him. No wonder this has been the chief topic of conversation throughout the State the past fortnight, that the deep indignation of the people can hardly be suppressed, and that so many references thereto are to be found in this paper for the present week.

CONSISTENCY AND CHRISTIANITY.—All honor to that noble-hearted individual, Joseph K. Hayes, who manfully resigned his office as Captain of the Watch and Police, in Boston, rather than disgrace himself by assisting to return Anthony Burns to the horrors of Southern slavery.

PANORAMA OF THE WORLD.—As this panorama, very beautiful, though somewhat disconnected in some of its parts, is now advertised for sale, we will introduce into the columns of the Journal a notice of it, first published in the hand-bills, which we wrote after visiting it, about a year ago.

Having just attended the first public exhibition of Gerry's great moving panorama of the World, we feel impelled to express in this card of recommendation our own interest in the painting as a work of art, and in the exhibiting of it as adapted to benefit and please all those in the community who are favored with an opportunity of patronizing the same. This Panorama will add much to the growing reputation of that eminent artist, our own Mr. Barrett. Some of its scenes are peculiarly beautiful, and well worth the price of seeing the whole, while the verbal descriptions by Mr. Gerry are very instructive. Let the people spend an evening in taking a tour with him around the globe, and they will return home wiser if not better, loving more than ever the works of nature and the works of art. And we hope, that those especially, who would discriminate between wholesome amusements and hurtful amusements, and encouraging the former while disengaging the latter, will take pains to visit this World's Panorama, executed by J. W. Barrett, as it cannot fail to be satisfactory, in its moral bearing, to the most scrupulous and religious.

A WORD TO THE WORKING MEN.—There have always been persons in every community, who, from want of means to give the first impulse to prosperity, are destined to drugery and poverty, without even the hope of improving their condition. To such, the enormous rents they are obliged to pay for the dwellings they occupy, are alone an effectual barrier to their success. They are a drain upon a man's earnings, which never stops—which like the leech, continually cries, "Give, give."

Temperance, frugality, and persevering industry, have, over and over, been urged an our guides to success, and have been fairly tried in vain. These indeed, in conflict with many pecuniary discouragements, are sure

[For the Journal.]
Benevolence.

In the last Journal I noticed some observations on the subject at the head of this article, which, after describing a poor woman who applied for aid to a man reputed to be benevolent in public charities and was repulsed, concludes with the following: "Query—had the benevolent man exhausted his charity or heathen abroad, that he had none left for suffering at home?"

If the design of the article from which this extract is taken is to sustain the idea that, as a general thing, those who give the most abroad give the least at home, it is pretty certain that actual statistics would show the exact opposite to be true. There are exceptions to every rule—but, these apart, I think it will be found that the persons who are liberal, on principle, to objects of foreign benevolence, are the very persons who sustain domestic charities.

Nor is it strange that it should be so. They live the principle of giving formed. That principle like any other grows by exercise. And, after all, the only men you can really depend upon for any kind of benevolent action are those who give on principle.

You have doubtless heard the story, illustrative of this subject, of the collector for the starving people of Ireland who applied to some miserly persons and was refused. The following dialogue ensued:

"I don't give to these Irish. They are not so deserving as the real heathen."

"Very well, I will give as much to the heathen as you will."

"Oh no, I didn't mean that, but there are a great many more deserving our charity among the destitute settlements of our own country, than either of them."

"Perhaps so; and I will give to-day as much to Home Missions as you will."

"Oh no, I didn't mean that. But I think we had better give to the needy of our own town instead of sending off our money to the ends of the earth."

"Very well, I will give as much to the poor of the town as you will. What do you say?"

"Oh no! I didn't mean that. I believe I will give."

To Correspondents.

The poetry of H. A. King is very acceptable, and will doubtless be appreciated by the numerous readers of the Journal.

The Suburban Freaks of Rusticus shall appear in our next issue. He does well to allow the public to derive some advantage from his close observation and extensive knowledge of human nature.

A CITIZEN, Winchester, in our next.

Special Notices.

NOTICE.
There will be a meeting in the Hall of Knight's Building, on Sunday morning, June 11, at 10 o'clock. Charles Russell and other Mediums. Woburn, June 9, 1854.

57 OAK HALL, BOSTON.—We would inform our readers when they have clothing to buy, that they can find the most extensive and varied stock at the above place. Drop in and view the magnificent display of Goods, with prices marked in plain figures upon each article, and satisfy yourself that it is the best place to purchase clothing.

57 TEAS & COFFEES.—From personal experience we are prepared to testify to the excellence of the above articles sold at the Warehouses of Riddings & Co., 140 Hanover-st (or of Union-st) and 198 Washington-st, Boston; we therefore take pleasure in referring our readers to their Establishments.

DIED.

In Reading, May 25th, Abby U. Heseltine, wife of Jonathan Heseltine, 29 years.

Affection's tears may well be shed,
In ceaseless grief for one so dear,
But tears can never reach the dead,
Or draw them back to life again.

Never shall one with her breast,
Or so near cast the shades of gloom,
For peaceful slumber shall her rest,
Within the lone silent tomb.

In yonder world of love and joy,
With seraphim her spirit dwells;
While songs of praise her heart employ,
With gratitude her bosom swells.

NOTICE.

Mr. Benjamin H. Kimball, of Woburn, is authorized by me to act as my agent for the transaction of all business pertaining to the office of the *Middlesex Journal*, and for the collection of all amounts due for subscriptions and advertising in said newspaper since the first day of April last.

JOHN J. PIPPY.
Woburn, June 10, 1854.

Commonwealth of Massachusetts.
MIDDLESEX SS.

To either of the Constables in the Town of Woburn, in the county of Middlesex, Greeting:

IN the name of the Commonwealth of Massachusetts, you are directed to notify the inhabitants of the Town of Woburn qualified to vote in town affairs, to meet at the Town Hall in said Woburn, on Monday the nineteenth day of June, instant, at six and a-half o'clock, p.m., then and there to act on the following articles, viz:

1. To choose a moderator to preside in said meeting.

2. To see what action the town will take in relation to the petition of John Leath and others, for widening and straightening on a highway leading from Evans' corner, so called, at East Woburn, to Stowham line-post, near the house of John Leath, on the Reading road.

And you are directed to serve this warrant by posting up attested copies thereof at each of the public meeting-houses in said town, and cause the same to be published in the Middessex Journal, seven days at least before the time of holding said meeting.

Hereof fail not, and make return of this warrant, with your doings thereon, to the Town Clerk, at the time and place of meeting aforesaid.

Given under our hands, this eighth day of June, in the year one thousand eight hundred and fifty-four.

JOSHUA E. LITTLEFIELD, *Secretary* of JOHN JOHNSON, JR., *of* JOHN FLANDERS, *A true copy. Attest,* E. SIMONDS, *Constable.*

A WORD TO THE WORKING MEN.

There have always been persons in every community, who, from want of means to give the first impulse to prosperity, are destined to drugery and poverty, without even the hope of improving their condition. To such,

the enormous rents they are obliged to pay for the dwellings they occupy, are alone an effectual barrier to their success.

They are a drain upon a man's earnings, which never stops—which like the leech, continually cries,

"Give, give."

Temperance, frugality, and persevering industry, have, over and over, been urged as our guides to success, and have been fairly tried in vain. These indeed, in conflict with many pecuniary discouragements, are sure

of victory; and doubtless, in all circumstances where success is attainable, are the only sure road to it. But to the rent-paying poor man, who has a proper regard for the respectability of his family, there is no road to success. With what hope can a mechanic or day-laborer lay by two or three dollars a month for the purchase of a homestead, when, by this plan it would take twenty years to purchase a home worth six or seven hundred dollars? Of what use is it to preach to such a man retrenchment and economy, which at best could only add a few cents to his monthly savings? Why, the array of the virtues are inadequate to the end in view. Nothing within the pale of fair dealing, short of misery vices, can hope to attain it—and these cannot, for they destroy the very enjoyment which they aim to secure.

To remedy the blighting evil of which we are speaking—which experience teaches is real and unavoidable, under the old arrangement of things—has long been the study of many philanthropic minds, and it is believed that a way has been discovered by which instruction and deserving merit may obtain a home of their own, with the same earnings which have otherwise been found inadequate to this object.

In 1815, a plan was adopted in Europe which has since been extensively pursued in Canada and various parts of the United States and is now coming into extensive favor in this country. This plan is embodied in the *Loan Association*. In New York there are several hundred in operation; in Philadelphia, one hundred and eighty; and Massachusetts, forty one. These associations have all succeeded beyond the most sanguine expectations. Plans before proposed contemplated individual effort only; but where as in Loan Associations 800 or 1000 persons pay their monthly savings into one common fund, a sum is soon raised sufficient to supply many families with homes: iuinally.

The ultimate value of stock in the *Atlantic Safety Loan Association* is fixed at \$200 per share; entrance fee 50 cents; and monthly payment \$100. The number of shares are not limited to any member who has borrowed, or wished to do so. He will be required to pay one dollar per month on each share, and interest at six per cent, upon the amount borrowed, payable monthly until his monthly share (\$1 per share) shall amount to the sum borrowed, when he is to receive a discharge from further payment on such shares together with all connected therewith.

Women and minors can subscribe to stock in this Association. The attention of parents and guardians is respectfully called to the advantages here offered to boys to invest their earnings where they will not only be safe, but rapidly accumulating for their future benefit.

As an illustration of the operations of institutions of this kind, we will suppose an association with 3000 shares. The first month's receipts will be \$1500, and monthly receipts afterwards \$3000; which is to be loaned to such members as wish to borrow for the purpose of buying real estate and making improvements on it. A. B. C. D. and others, who have invested money in the association with the intention of taking loans. Obviously they cannot all be accommodated in a single month; so the funds to be loaned are put up for competition among these members, at the regular monthly meeting of the association; and the member who offers the highest discount upon the nominal value of the shares (\$200), will be entitled to the loan when he has given such security as the Board of Directors may deem necessary.

It will be understood that, by bidding in this manner, a member is not paying a premium for his money. It matters not what his bid is,—except, if the bids go high, his monthly payments will be larger; and in this case his payments will be trifling sooner. For example: A member wishes to borrow \$1000. He bids \$150 discount, and receives \$50 per share. He takes twenty shares, and will be tour years and two months in paying the debt. On the other hand, if he bid still higher, he would close his payments in a shorter time. In this manner a member can govern his payments and the time of completing them according to the circumstances under which he is placed.

It is believed that every man who is industrious and has a natural desire for a home, can acquire it in a very short time by becoming a member of the Association. All that is necessary for him is to own a lot of land, or a small sum of money (which he may possess by investing for a few months). The Association will readily furnish the balance of what he needs to build a house, the style and location of the building being left to his own choice.

One important advantage of this kind of loan over ordinary ones consists in making the payment in small, convenient sums monthly.—Again, loan associations can afford to loan on more advantageous terms than are ordinarily obtained, because their risk decreases at every monthly payment.

There are cases where loans have been made quite up to the cost of the property given as security. One we will mention. A house and lot of land were purchased by a member of the association for several hundred dollars less than cost. His monthly payments to the association are less than the rents which he receives from the property. There are many who are paying but a mere trifle more than their former rent, thus converting rent into capital.

How many industrious mechanics, and worthy men, have in times past toiled all their lives for a bare living, when, with the help of such an institution as this they might have secured a comfortable home even in the morning of their days, and left an inheritance to their children. How many more have been disengaged from doing what they could to the exclusion of the possibility of ever obtaining more than a living, and not only left no inheritance to their children, but dragged out a miserable existence themselves. How many that might have done service to the possessor have remained unemployed on account of the cramping influence of the poverty to which interminable rents have doomed them. But we trust the world has seen its worst times. The dawn of age has many in aspect of promise to the laborer and the artisan; among these we regard the former as particularly promising.

How many industrious mechanics, and worthy men, have in times past toiled all their lives for a bare living, when, with the help of such an institution as this they might have secured a comfortable home even in the morning of their days, and left an inheritance to their children. How many more have been disengaged from doing what they could to the exclusion of the possibility of ever obtaining more than a living, and not only left no inheritance to their children, but dragged out a miserable existence themselves. How many that might have done service to the possessor have remained unemployed on account of the cramping influence of the poverty to which interminable rents have doomed them. But we trust the world has seen its worst times. The dawn of age has many in aspect of promise to the laborer and the artisan; among these we regard the former as particularly promising.

How many industrious mechanics, and worthy men, have in times past toiled all their lives for a bare living, when, with the help of such an institution as this they might have secured a comfortable home even in the morning of their days, and left an inheritance to their children. How many more have been disengaged from doing what they could to the exclusion of the possibility of ever obtaining more than a living, and not only left no inheritance to their children, but dragged out a miserable existence themselves. How many that might have done service to the possessor have remained unemployed on account of the cramping influence of the poverty to which interminable rents have doomed them. But we trust the world has seen its worst times. The dawn of age has many in aspect of promise to the laborer and the artisan; among these we regard the former as particularly promising.

How many industrious mechanics, and worthy men, have in times past toiled all their lives for a bare living, when, with the help of such an institution as this they might have secured a comfortable home even in the morning of their days, and left an inheritance to their children. How many more have been disengaged from doing what they could to the exclusion of the possibility of ever obtaining more than a living, and not only left no inheritance to their children, but dragged out a miserable existence themselves. How many that might have done service to the possessor have remained unemployed on account of the cramping influence of the poverty to which interminable rents have doomed them. But we trust the world has seen its worst times. The dawn of age has many in aspect of promise to the laborer and the artisan; among these we regard the former as particularly promising.

How many industrious mechanics, and worthy men, have in times past toiled all their lives for a bare living, when, with the help of such an institution as this they might have secured a comfortable home even in the morning of their days, and left an inheritance to their children. How many more have been disengaged from doing what they could to the exclusion of the possibility of ever obtaining more than a living, and not only left no inheritance to their children, but dragged out a miserable existence themselves. How many that might have done service to the possessor have remained unemployed on account of the cramping influence of the poverty to which interminable rents have doomed them. But we trust the world has seen its worst times. The dawn of age has many in aspect of promise to the laborer and the artisan; among these we regard the former as particularly promising.

How many industrious mechanics, and worthy men, have in times past toiled all their lives for a bare living, when, with the help of such an institution as this they might have secured a comfortable home even in the morning of their days, and left an inheritance to their children. How many more have been disengaged from doing what they could to the exclusion of the possibility of ever obtaining more than a living, and not only left no inheritance to their children, but dragged out a miserable existence themselves. How many that might have done service to the possessor have remained unemployed on account of the cramping influence of the poverty to which interminable rents have doomed them. But we trust the world has seen its worst times. The dawn of age has many in aspect of promise to the laborer and the artisan; among these we regard the former as particularly promising.

How many industrious mechanics, and worthy men, have in times past toiled all their lives for a bare living, when, with the help of such an institution as this they might have secured a comfortable home even in the morning of their days, and left an inheritance to their children. How many more have been disengaged from doing what they could to the exclusion of the possibility of ever obtaining more than a living, and not only left no inheritance to their children, but dragged out a miserable existence themselves. How many that might have done service to the possessor have remained unemployed on account of the cramping influence of the poverty to which interminable rents have doomed them. But we trust the world has seen its worst times. The dawn of age has many in aspect of promise to the laborer and the artisan; among these we regard the former as particularly promising.

How many industrious mechanics, and worthy men, have in times past toiled all their lives for a bare living, when, with the help of such an institution as this they might have secured a comfortable home even in the morning of their days, and left an inheritance to their children. How many more have been disengaged from doing what they could to the exclusion of the possibility of ever obtaining more than a living, and not only left no inheritance to their children, but dragged out a miserable existence themselves. How many that might have done service to the possessor have remained unemployed on account of the cramping influence of the poverty to which interminable rents have doomed them. But we trust the world has seen its worst times. The dawn of age has many in aspect of promise to the laborer and the artisan; among these we regard the former as particularly promising.

POETRY.

[For the Journal.]
THOUGHTS

Suggested while passing through the Old Cemetery, in Woburn, May 25th, 1854.

What solemn thoughts do fill the mind,
While passing through this lonely spot;
Oh what a multitude we find,
Lie moulder here, and here forgot.
Where are they gone? we cannot tell,
We know not of their loss.
Do they with evil spirits dwell?
Or do they join the heavenly host?
We know at death is fixed the doom
Of all our mortal, human race.
Oh may the living think how soon,
The grave shall be their dwelling place.

A. R.—

WOBURN RECORDS.

MARRIAGES CONTINUED.

John Wyman and Sarah Bennet, both of Woburn, m. by Rev. J. Marrett, July 2.

Samuel Evans of Reading, and Ruth Eames, of Woburn, m. by Rev. J. Marrett, July 30.

Joseph Kendall and Deborah Johnson, both of Woburn, m. by Rev. J. Marrett, Dec. 3 1779.

Eleazar Flagg Pool and Molly Reed, both of Woburn, m. by Josiah Johnson, Esq., Sept. 8.

Amos Wyman of Billerica, and Kezia Kendall of Woburn, m. by Rev. J. Marrett, Feb. 2.

David Ingalls, Jr. of Wilton, and Ann Wynn, of Woburn, m. by Rev. J. Marrett, April 6.

Benjamin Tidd and Lucy Tidd, both of Woburn, m. by Rev. J. Marrett, May 12.

Benjamin Parker and Mehitable Tidd, both of Woburn, m. by Rev. J. Marrett, May 25.

James Reed and Olive Johnson, both of Woburn, m. by Rev. J. Marrett, July 29.

Jamin Coolidge of Boston, and Polly Carter Brewster of Woburn, m. by Rev. J. Marrett, Sept. 26.

esse Russell and Huldah Reed both of Woburn, m. by Rev. J. Marrett, Oct. 14.

Sam Adams of Lexington, and Katherine acon of Woburn, m. by Rev. J. Marrett, Nov. 11.

abel Dean and Abigail Reed, both of Woburn, m. by Rev. J. Marrett, Dec. 9.

Mr. John Marrett and Martha Jones, both of Woburn, m. by Rev. Isaac Morrill of Wilmot, Dec. 16.

nos Fortune and Violet Baldwin, (black) both of Woburn, m. Nov. 10.

1780.

Nathaniel Larabee and Prudence Winn, both of Woburn, m. by Rev. J. Marrett, Feb. 2.

Timon Reed and Esther Cutler both of Woburn, m. by Rev. J. Marrett, March 15.

Josiah Converse and Martha Tidd, both of Woburn, m. by Rev. J. Marrett, March 22.

Josiah Fowle of Boston, and Abigail Belknap of Woburn, m. by Rev. J. Marrett, April 13.

James Bennet and Mary Walker, both of Woburn, m. by Rev. J. Marrett, April 13.

Kathaniel Trask and Nancy Reed, both of Woburn, m. by Rev. J. Marrett, May 14.

lijah Dean and Hephzibah Brooks, both of Woburn, m. by Rev. J. Marrett, June 22.

Thomas Bruce, Jr., and Susannah Wyman, both of Woburn, m. by Rev. J. Marrett, Aug. 10.

Benjamin Kendall and Elizabeth Dean, both of Woburn, m. by Rev. J. Marrett, Aug. 20.

Joseph Brooks of Woburn, and Sarah Vinton of Reading, m. by Rev. J. Marrett, Sept. 7.

John Fowle, 3d, and Lois Richardson, both of Woburn, m. by Rev. J. Marrett, Oct. 18.

Jonathan Tidd, Jr., and Rhoda Thompson, both of Woburn, m. by Rev. J. Marrett, Oct. 19.

Stephen Wyman of Lunenburg, and Sarah Kendall of Woburn, m. by Rev. John Marrett, Dec. 12.

Jonas Parker, Jr. of Reading, and Susannah Leath of Woburn, m. by Rev. J. Marrett, Dec. 28.

Joseph Colburn of Lincoln, and Elizabeth Wyman of Woburn, m. by Rev. John Marrett, Dec. 28.

Lieut Zachariah Brooks and Susannah Watts, both of Woburn, m. by Josiah Johnson, Esq., June 21.

1781.

Josiah Wright and Mary White both of Woburn, m. by Josiah Johnson, Esq., Jan. 20.

Isaac Beard of Billerica, and Martha Blanchard of Woburn, m. Jan. 30.

Luke Richardson and Mary Fowle, both of Woburn, m. by Rev. J. Marrett, March 9.

Joseph Wyman and Ruth Fowle, both of Woburn, m. by Rev. J. Marrett, March 15.

Jonathan Tyler and Rhoda Bruce, both of Woburn, m. by Rev. J. Marrett, May 1.

Samuel Tidd and Ruhannah Richardson, both of Woburn, m. by Rev. J. Marrett, May 24.

Zadak Wyman and Elizabeth Richardson, both of Woburn, m. by Rev. J. Marrett, June 12.

Nathan Pierce and Sarah Larabee, both of Woburn, m. by Rev. J. Marrett, July 24.

Benjamin Fowle and Mary Wyman, both of Woburn, m. by Rev. J. Marrett, July 26.

Jonathan Thompson and Mary Richardson, both of Woburn, m. by Rev. J. Marrett, Aug. 9.

Jonathan Jones and Abigail Wyman both of Woburn, m. by Rev. J. Marrett, Sept. 20.

Woburn Advertisements.

HATS!

PANAMA, Leghorn, Fine Felts, Straw, and Palm Hats, just received by A. ROUNDY.

May 20—ff.

FANCY SPRING GOODS.

THE Subscriber would beg leave to inform the inhabitants of Woburn and vicinity, that he has just received a very large assortment of Fancy Pants and Gents Furnishing Goods, which will be sold cheap for cash.

W. M. A. MILES.

April 1, 1854.

SEED.—Barley, Bedford Oats and Buckwheat, at May 13—4w.

A. E. THOMPSON'S.

BOOTS.—Fletcher's Monument Caf Boots just received at Shoe Store of

A. ROUNDY.

May 13.

SEEDS.

EARLY KENT, Prince Albert, Blue Imperial, Mississ. Marrowfat, Black Eyed Peas, together with a general assortment of Grains, Garden and Flower Seeds—and Garden and Farm Tools, at

A. E. THOMPSON'S.

Woburn, April 15, 1854.

2m

A GOOD assortment of Ladies' Garter Boots, from 75c to \$2.00. Misses' and Children's Garter Boots, and men's lace up shoes a great variety of Children's low priced and fancy cheap for cash at A. WOODS JR., Wade's Building.

DECIDED BARGAINS, in Black Dress Suits, apr29

at W. WOODBERRY'S.

THIS week received a full assortment of Ladies' Caf and Patent Leather Congress Boots, Gent's Caf and Patent Leather, also a variety of men's Leather, Caf and Kid Shoes. Also, Men's Stout Caf Shoes and Slippers. At A. WOODS JR., Wade's Building, Woburn.

April 22, 1854.

2m

CALF BOOTS.

GENTS' French Calf Boots; ANCHOR BRAND

G Smythe's make. For sale by A. ROUNDY,

Cor. of Railroad and Main st.,

nov12

C. C. STIMPSON

EGS leave to am once to the ladies of Woburn and vicinity, that she has purchased the stock of Mrs. Augustus C. Smith, and is now in full possession of the business, and has adopted, for the transaction of Millinery and Dress Making business. She intends to keep a small but choice stock of embroideries and dress trimmings, as well as millinery.

All orders will be promptly attended to and neatly exec-

uted.

Woburn, April 27th, 1853

ff

S. C. SWEETSER,

PUMP MANUFACTURER,

ND Agent for Copper, Iron and Chain

Pump, Chain, Gutta Percha, Lead Pipe, &c. Also, Pumps Repaired.

Woburn, April 15, 1854.

ff

New Map of Middlesex County.

WOULD respectfully inform the inhabitants of Woburn and the adjoining towns, that he has made a very accurate and comprehensive map of Middlesex County, and has adopted, for the transaction of public generally; and thankful for past favors, he hopes by strict attention to satisfy those who may give him a call.

WOULD respectfully inform the inhabitants of Woburn and the adjoining towns, that he has made a very accurate and comprehensive map of Middlesex County, and has adopted, for the transaction of public generally; and thankful for past favors, he hopes by strict attention to satisfy those who may give him a call.

WOULD respectfully inform the inhabitants of Woburn and the adjoining towns, that he has made a very accurate and comprehensive map of Middlesex County, and has adopted, for the transaction of public generally; and thankful for past favors, he hopes by strict attention to satisfy those who may give him a call.

WOULD respectfully inform the inhabitants of Woburn and the adjoining towns, that he has made a very accurate and comprehensive map of Middlesex County, and has adopted, for the transaction of public generally; and thankful for past favors, he hopes by strict attention to satisfy those who may give him a call.

WOULD respectfully inform the inhabitants of Woburn and the adjoining towns, that he has made a very accurate and comprehensive map of Middlesex County, and has adopted, for the transaction of public generally; and thankful for past favors, he hopes by strict attention to satisfy those who may give him a call.

WOULD respectfully inform the inhabitants of Woburn and the adjoining towns, that he has made a very accurate and comprehensive map of Middlesex County, and has adopted, for the transaction of public generally; and thankful for past favors, he hopes by strict attention to satisfy those who may give him a call.

WOULD respectfully inform the inhabitants of Woburn and the adjoining towns, that he has made a very accurate and comprehensive map of Middlesex County, and has adopted, for the transaction of public generally; and thankful for past favors, he hopes by strict attention to satisfy those who may give him a call.

WOULD respectfully inform the inhabitants of Woburn and the adjoining towns, that he has made a very accurate and comprehensive map of Middlesex County, and has adopted, for the transaction of public generally; and thankful for past favors, he hopes by strict attention to satisfy those who may give him a call.

WOULD respectfully inform the inhabitants of Woburn and the adjoining towns, that he has made a very accurate and comprehensive map of Middlesex County, and has adopted, for the transaction of public generally; and thankful for past favors, he hopes by strict attention to satisfy those who may give him a call.

WOULD respectfully inform the inhabitants of Woburn and the adjoining towns, that he has made a very accurate and comprehensive map of Middlesex County, and has adopted, for the transaction of public generally; and thankful for past favors, he hopes by strict attention to satisfy those who may give him a call.

WOULD respectfully inform the inhabitants of Woburn and the adjoining towns, that he has made a very accurate and comprehensive map of Middlesex County, and has adopted, for the transaction of public generally; and thankful for past favors, he hopes by strict attention to satisfy those who may give him a call.

WOULD respectfully inform the inhabitants of Woburn and the adjoining towns, that he has made a very accurate and comprehensive map of Middlesex County, and has adopted, for the transaction of public generally; and thankful for past favors, he hopes by strict attention to satisfy those who may give him a call.

WOULD respectfully inform the inhabitants of Woburn and the adjoining towns, that he has made a very accurate and comprehensive map of Middlesex County, and has adopted, for the transaction of public generally; and thankful for past favors, he hopes by strict attention to satisfy those who may give him a call.

WOULD respectfully inform the inhabitants of Woburn and the adjoining towns, that he has made a very accurate and comprehensive map of Middlesex County, and has adopted, for the transaction of public generally; and thankful for past favors, he hopes by strict attention to satisfy those who may give him a call.

WOULD respectfully inform the inhabitants of Woburn and the adjoining towns, that he has made a very accurate and comprehensive map of Middlesex County, and has adopted, for the transaction of public generally; and thankful for past favors, he hopes by strict attention to satisfy those who may give him a call.

WOULD respectfully inform the inhabitants of Woburn and the adjoining towns, that he has made a very accurate and comprehensive map of Middlesex County, and has adopted, for the transaction of public generally; and thankful for past favors, he hopes by strict attention to satisfy those who may give him a call.

WOULD respectfully inform the inhabitants of Woburn and the adjoining towns, that he has made a very accurate and comprehensive map of Middlesex County, and has adopted, for the transaction of public generally; and thankful for past favors, he hopes by strict attention to satisfy those who may give him a call.

WOULD respectfully inform the inhabitants of Woburn and the adjoining towns, that he has made a very accurate and comprehensive map of Middlesex County, and has adopted, for the transaction of public generally; and thankful for past favors, he hopes by strict attention to satisfy those who may give him a call.

WOULD respectfully inform the inhabitants of Woburn and the adjoining towns, that he has made a very accurate and comprehensive map of Middlesex County, and has adopted, for the transaction of public generally; and thankful for past favors, he hopes by strict attention to satisfy those who may give him a call.

WOULD respectfully inform the inhabitants of Woburn and the adjoining towns, that he has made a very accurate and comprehensive map of Middlesex County, and has adopted, for the transaction of public generally; and thankful for past favors, he hopes by strict attention to satisfy those who may give him a call.

WOULD respectfully inform the inhabitants of Woburn and the adjoining towns, that he has made a very accurate and comprehensive map of Middlesex County, and has adopted, for the transaction of public generally; and thankful for past favors, he hopes by strict attention to satisfy those who may give him a call.

WOULD respectfully inform the inhabitants of Woburn and the adjoining towns, that he has made a very accurate and comprehensive map of Middlesex County, and has adopted, for the transaction of public generally; and thankful for past favors, he hopes by strict attention to satisfy those who may give him a call.

WOULD respectfully inform the inhabitants of Woburn and the adjoining towns, that he has made a very accurate and comprehensive map of Middlesex County, and has adopted, for the transaction of public generally; and thankful for past favors, he hopes by strict attention to satisfy those who may give him a call.

WOULD respectfully inform the inhabitants of Woburn and the adjoining towns, that he has made a very accurate and comprehensive map of Middlesex County, and has adopted, for the transaction of public generally; and thankful for past favors, he hopes by strict attention to satisfy those who may give him a call.

WOULD respectfully inform the inhabitants of Woburn and the adjoining towns, that he has made a very accurate and comprehensive map of Middlesex County, and has adopted, for the transaction of public generally; and thankful for past favors, he hopes by strict attention to satisfy those who may give him a call.

WOULD respectfully inform the inhabitants of Woburn and the adjoining towns, that he has made a very accurate and comprehensive map of Middlesex County, and has adopted, for the transaction of public generally; and thankful for past favors, he hopes by strict attention to satisfy those who may give him a call.

WOULD respectfully inform the inhabitants of Woburn and the adjoining towns, that he has made a very accurate and comprehensive map of Middlesex County, and has adopted, for the transaction of public generally; and thankful for past favors, he hopes by strict attention to satisfy those who may give him a call.

WOULD respectfully

The Middlesex Journal.

JOHN J. PIPPY,
EDITOR AND PROPRIETOR.

\$1.50 Per Annum, in Advance.
Single Copies, Four Cents.

A Family Paper, devoted to Local Interests.

OFFICE---FOWLE'S BLOCK, MAIN STREET.

WOBURN, MASS., JUNE 17, 1854.

Volume 3—Number 36.

MIDDLESEX JOURNAL.

Published by the Proprietor, every Saturday morning, at his Office, Main Street, Woburn.

TERMS.

\$1.50 per year, payable in advance; if paid after 6 months, terms \$1.75. No paper discontinued, till all recharges are paid.

ADVERTISEMENTS INSERTED AS FOLLOWS:

For a square of 13 lines, 1 year, \$10.00
" " " 6 months, \$8.00
Business Cards, 1 year, \$1.00
Small Advertisements, not exceeding 10 lines, \$1.00 for the first insertion.

Special Notices, not exceeding 8 lines, 50c. each.

Communications should be addressed to the Editor, at this Office.

THE MIDDLESEX JOURNAL PRINTING OFFICE IS SUPPLIED WITH NEW AND SUPERIOR TYPE, AND THE PROPRIETOR IS PREPARED TO EXECUTE ALL KINDS OF **JOB WORK**, IN THE BEST MANNER, AND AT THE SHORTEST NOTICE, ON REASONABLE TERMS.

BUSINESS CARDS.

Chas. S. Parker,
BILLS OF ALL KINDS
Circulated and Posted.
Can be found at this office.

To the Public.
The subscriber continues, his old stand on Main street, to exchange Dry Goods for money, on such terms as will best suit the subscriber. He is a general dealer in Dry and Fancy Goods. Additionally, he makes almost daily to the stock, and always selects by himself with special care, and a desire to meet the wants and tastes of the community. He is disposed to work cheap and give to the purchaser the advantage of a large experience and personal application. For further particulars call at the store. EDWARD MANSFIELD.

Also, in another building, a few rods south, may be found an extensive assortment of Groceries, &c., kept by E. Mansfield & Co.

South Reading, April 29, 1854.

CARTER & CONVERSE,
No. 2 Railroad st. 2d door from Main st.,
Still continue to supply their customers with all
the various kinds of

Soft Bread, Crackers & Cake.
Usually baked in such an establishment.
Wedding, Curant and Frosted Cake always on hand.
Woburn, May 6, 1854.

Y.

N. WYMAN,
Dealer in
FOREIGN & DOMESTIC DRY GOODS
No. 8 Wade's BUILDINGS,
oct 18 WOBURN.

A. E. THOMPSON,
Dealer in American & Foreign
DRY & DOMESTIC
West India Goods,
Flour and Grain,
CROCKERY and HARDWARE
Paper Hangings, Paints, Oils, &c.
No. 3 Wade's Block, April 1, 1854.

Y.

AUGUSTUS ROUNDY,
dealer in
BOOTS, SHOES & RUBBERS,
Corner of Main and Railroad streets,
Woburn, April 1, 1854.

EDWARD E. COOPER,
Drugs,
Medicines,
Chemicals,
Nos. 5 & 6 WADDE'S BUILDINGS,
WOBURN.

Medicines delivered at all hours of the day and night
Physicians' prescriptions carefully prepared.

Philip Teare,
MERCHANT TAILOR,
KNIGHT'S BUILDING, MAIN STREET, WOBURN.

Garments Cut and Made in the best manner, and
Warranted to fit.

M. TEARE,
MILLINERY ROOMS,
Opposite J. S. ELLIS & CO's Store.

The subscriber would respectfully inform the ladies of

Woburn and vicinity, that she has enlarged her store, and has just purchased in Boston the largest and most splendid stock of MILLINERY Goods ever offered in this place. This stock consists of a great variety of hats, of every description; a very large assortment of Bonnets, of Ridings, &c., &c., and a great variety of Silks, for Draw Bonnets, Lace Veils, Wrought Collars, Gloves, Hosiery, and a thousand other articles too numerous to mention. Mourning Goods and Mourning Bonnets, and Ready Made Dress Caps, always on hand. Old Bonnets altered into the latest style. Bleached and powdered, at short notice, and warranted to give satisfaction. M. TEARE.

CONVERSE & CO.,
BOSTON AND
EXPRESS.

10 Court Square, Boston
R. R. Depot, Woburn Courte
Orders for Goods, Packages, &c., promptly executed
Particular attention given to collecting and paying Notes,
Drafts, Bills, &c.

JOHN G. COLE,
PAINTING and GLAZING,
Paper Hanging, Whitewashing and Coloring done in the
bestest manner. Also, Graining and Marbling.
Sashes and Blinds, of every description, furnished.
Paints, Oil and Glass, of the best quality.

Shop first building South of the Branch Railroad depot,
Main St., WOBURN.

HARRIS JOHNSON,
LICENCED AUCTIONEER.
WOBURN, MASS.

Sales of Real and Personal Estate attended to on rea-
sonable terms.

All orders left at this OFFICE, will be promptly at-
tended to.

JOHN MILLER,
NORTH WOBURN, MASS.,
BELL HANGER,
AND DEALER IN

WEATHER STRIPS, DOOR PLATES, &c.

All Orders left at Woburn Book Store, promptly at-
tended to.

Piano Fortes For Sale.

Purchasers in want of Superior Instruments can

obtain them of the Subscribers at very low rates,
with the privilege of making their selections from the
ware rooms of Four of the best Manufacturers in Boston,
CHURCH & LANE.

Winchester, April 8, 1854.—Y.

BUSINESS CARDS.

WINCHESTER, STONEHAM & READING

B. E. BEARD,
DEALER IN

Watches, Clocks, Silver Ware
and Cutlery.

MAIN STREET, READING.

Watches, Clocks and Jewelry, repaired.

Orders thankfully received and punctually attended to.

Reading, April 1, 1854.

K. W. BAKER,
Will supply at short notice, all kinds of

GRANITE STONE,
Suitable for

UNDERPINNING,
Fence Posts, Cubic Stones, Monuments, &c.

Either rough or worked to order on reasonable terms.

Winchester, April 1, 1854.

H. A. KING,

TAYLOR & MERRILL,
dealer in

West India Goods and Groceries,
(OPPOSITE THE DEPOT)

Winchester, April 1, 1854.

SAMUEL TIDD,
LICENSED AUCTIONEER,

Sales of Real and Personal Estate attended to on rea-
sonable terms.

Stoneham, April 1, 1854.

J. C. CROOKER,
ATTORNEY AT LAW,

STONEHAM, April 15, 1854.

BOSTON CARDS.

O. LAPPEN & CO.,

(Successors to P. DICKINSON & CO.)

WHOLESALE DEALERS IN

WOODEN WARE,
Rattans, Canes, Poles, Brooms, Mats, Baskets, Willow
Ware, Riddles, Sieves, Wire Sates, &c., &c.

NO. 26 DOCK SQUARE, BOSTON.

Orders for exportation to any part of the world will
receive prompt attention.

O. LAPPEN, J. LAPPEN, E. S. BRIDGMAN,

190 21

E. A. EYRS & FAIRBANKS,
STATIONERS,

ACCOUNT BOOK MANUFACTURERS,
No. 136 WASHINGTON STREET, BOSTON.

Importers of English and French Writing Paper, &c., &c.

Oct 15.

C. BURNHAM,
REAL ESTATE BROKER,

No. 10 State Street, Boston.

Real Estate Bought, Sold and Exchanged—Houses Let,
Mortgages Negotiated, &c.

April 8, 1854.—Y.

D. TILSON & SON,
and dealers in

VERMONT ROOFING SHAKES,

From their Quarries, at Fairhaven, Vermont.

No. 109 Friend St., Boston.

Orders from abroad promptly attended to, may 6 if

LIBBY & BROTHERS,
STATIONERS,

FOREIGN & DOMESTIC
DRY GOODS

Nos. 206 & 208 Hanover Street,

(Under Rev. Mr. Streeter's Church.)

F. P. Libby, Boston.

HENSHAW & PRESCOTT,
Imp. Printers and Dealers in

DRUGS, PAINTS and DYES,

Manufacturers of

COPAL VARNISH,

NO. 41 INDIA STREET, BOSTON.

Orders for exportation to the British Provinces will
receive prompt attention.

Jan 7—1854—Y.

S. M. PETTENGILL & CO.,

Printers and Dealers in

SCOTCH LONG & SQUARE SHAWLS,

PLUSHES, BRAID, CLOTHES, DAMASKS, &c.,
(FOR CARRIAGE TRIMMINGS.)

No. 45 Washington Street, Boston.

Feb 21

Isaac Habibit's Celebrated

TOILET SOAPS AND CREAMS

DECK & CO., PROPRIETORS

No. 12 Nassau Street, New York.

Collecting and purchasing of all kinds done promptly.

Orders are solicited for all kinds of Paper, Paints, &c., &c.

Prices, List & Type and Printing Materi-
als.

Materials which will be furnished at
the last prices, warranted good, and sent by return
express, or otherwise if ordered.

Editors and Publishers are invited to call upon us
when in either city. They will always meet a cordial
reception at our office, and be welcome to the convenience
of the office. We shall always be ready to further their
interests or promote their welfare.

April 8, 1854.—Y.

BATES & GOLDTHWAIT,

WHOLESALE AND RETAIL DEALERS IN ALL KINDS OF

CARPETINGS,

Broadcloths, Carpet, Flanders, Draperies, Trimmings, &c.

PLUSHES, BRAID, CLOTHES, DAMASKS, &c.,
(FOR CARRIAGE TRIMMINGS.)

No. 12 Nassau Street, Boston.

Particular attention given to collecting and paying Notes,
Drafts, Bills, &c.

April 8.

JOHN G. COLE,

PAINTING and GLAZING,

Paper Hanging, Whitewashing and Coloring done in the
bestest manner. Also, Graining and Marbling.

Sashes and Blinds, of every description, furnished.

Paints, Oil and Glass, of the best quality.

Shop first building South of the Branch Railroad depot,
Main St., WOBURN.

John G. Cole, WOBURN.

Sales of Real and Personal Estate attended to on rea-
sonable terms.

All orders left at this OFFICE, will be promptly at-
tended to.

John G. Cole, WOBURN.

MIDDLESEX JOURNAL, SATURDAY, JUNE 17, 1854.

Middlesex Journal.

WOBURN, SATURDAY, JUNE 17, 1854.

AGENTS.

General Agent—Mr. BENT, H. Kimball, Woburn.
North Woburn—MESSRS. NICHOLS, WINN & CO.
Winchester—Dr. DAVID YOUNGMAN.
Stonham—Mr. E. T. WHITTIER.
Reading—Mr. THOS. RICHARDSON.
South Reading—Dr. WM. H. WILLIS.

THE PUBLIC HEALTH.

There seems to be a very general apprehension that we are just at the opening of an unusually sickly season. Bilious attacks, and bowel complaints are quite numerous, and already that terrible disease, the cholera, has made its appearance in our midst. As the heat of the weather increases, these and kindred sicknesses may be expected to increase the number of their victims. The fatal prevalence of dysentery last year was a premonition which we do well not to disregard. Our goodly town, which has heretofore been noted for its general health, and the longevity of its inhabitants, is fast attaining a sad and unpleasant notoriety for the prevalence of its acute and fatal diseases.

If the occurrence of four cases of cholera in Boston was deemed a sufficient cause for extraordinary vigilance on the part of the health officers, three cases of a similar nature—a far greater number when the ratio of population is considered—in Woburn, should be deemed sufficient to arouse our own Board of Health, and excite our people to an inquiry as to the cause and the best remedy. If any means can be used to prevent disease, they should be in season adopted, especially in regard to those acute cases where a brief delay after the first symptoms is too likely to prove fatal.

But it is not now our purpose to treat of particular cases or classes of disease. There are certain general causes which induce a predisposition to disease, and which, at the present time seem to be particularly active. Against these it becomes us carefully to guard, and, if it be possible, to remove them. One of the most prominent among these, as is generally acknowledged, is the changeableness of our climate. The sudden changes of the past few weeks have found the larger part of our people unprepared for them, and have not infrequently surprised them into colds and incipient fevers. It may be annoying to change the dress as often as the weather changes, but we are persuaded it is one of the first conditions of health.

We beg leave to call the attention of our scientific men to the fact of the rapid manner in which vegetation has come forward. The heavy rains of the spring left many spots of standing water; decomposition of vegetable matter has gone on very rapidly; unhealthy exhalations to a most unusual extent have been produced. Whether neglect of proper drainage, and miasma hence produced, combined with the frequent sudden changes of the temperature, has induced predisposition to disease, we leave for those skilled in such matters to determine. It is well known, however, that filth and decaying matter, whether in drains or elsewhere, form a most fruitful source of disease. Add to this, the fact of the unnatural and unhealthy proximity of these places to our wells, into which so large a share of poisonous surface water finds its way, and the only wonder is that cholera does not number its victims among us by hundreds. How many of our tenements have beneath them a damp, unhealthy cellar, in which perhaps water stands two feet deep, the very thought of which is enough to give one the cholic!

A most important item, in its influence on the general health, is the food upon which we live. As respects vegetables almost everything is of forced growth. Few things, at least at this season, are suffered to come forward and ripen naturally. They are the products of forcing manures, and chemically analyzed, we opine, would startle most lovers of early vegetables. Besides that, too often are they taken in an unripe state, and totally unfit for the human system. Of the outrageous wrongs too often practised with regard to "early seal," we need not now speak. The present high prices of almost all kinds of meat may be in itself a preventative of any evil which might otherwise result from excessive indulgence in "fresh meat," which at this season, we believe should be used sparingly.

There are yet other causes of predisposition to disease which will claim our attention at another time. Among others, is the injudicious use of ice. It has been proved that the use of this article does not stay the actual process of putrefaction, and food which has been kept for any time in the damp, confined air of a refrigerator is unfit for use. If any doubt on this point, let them expose such food to the action of the air, on a warm day, for a single half hour.

We would respectfully urge upon our citizens an attention to these matters. The laws of health cannot be violated with impunity. If we unduly expose ourselves to the sudden changes of our climate, if our lands are imperfectly drained, if we tolerate filth on our premises or in our neighborhood, if we eat unwholesome and improper food, we must expect to suffer from the cholera!

TUE 17TH OF JUNE.—To-day is the anniversary of an occasion ever memorable in the Revolutionary struggles of our fathers. The battle of Bunker Hill, while it has, perhaps, especial interest for the citizens of Charlestown, can never lose its interest for the people of Woburn, of Lexington, of Middlesex, and of Massachusetts. The day recalls the stern devotion and patriotism of other days; it is well that the memories it awakens should be cherished, and the lessons it teaches should be attentively pondered.

Our fathers periled everything they possessed, and life itself, that they might secure for themselves and their children, the blessings

of liberty. Are we cherishing the boon they gave us at the price of their own blood? If we give not the day to noisy demonstrations, let us at least give it to calm and filial remembrance of the devotion of our fathers, and from the light of the beacon fires which they kindled let us at least strive to take warning as respects the dangers which now threaten us. Concord, Lexington and Bunker Hill are ours; let us cherish the spirit and memories which hallow those spots.

DR. AUGUSTUS PLYMPTON.

The sudden death of this gentleman has thrown a deep gloom over our community, and overspread a large circle of friends with a deep and heavy sorrow. Rarely does Death cause a greater vacancy in our midst. Dr. Plympton was indigenous to our soil. There are yet many among us who remember his father, Dr. Sylvanus Plympton, whose skill and devotion to the laborious duties of his profession, at a period when its members were comparatively few, we have often heard alluded to. The son enjoyed the benefit of the father's extended experience and practice, and retained many of the peculiarities, both as a man and as a practitioner, of the olden time.

As a physician, Dr. Plympton was distinguished for his sympathy and unwearied devotion to those whose physical suffering he was called to alleviate. No profession demands so large an outlay of physical energy, with so constant a call upon the truest sympathies of the heart, as that of medicine. The subject of this notice was ever ready to answer these demands. The poor never sought his aid in vain. He made few pretensions, yet his skill is attested by hundreds of witnesses, and the cheerfulness with which it was exercised will be remembered with gratitude. Beneath an exterior, which some possibly might not consider prepossessing, and which certainly was not designed to dazzle in this showy age, Dr. P. carried a heart which felt for human suffering, and that experience, self-possession, and prudence, which made available every means of relief. His kind and sympathizing deportment in the hour of sickness and peril, we shall never forget. He was distinguished for his humanity, that most essential qualification for one whose office it is to minister at the bedside of suffering and disease.

Dr. Plympton, as a man, had his peculiarities—as who of us has not? *Nil mortuus, nisi bonum.* To those who knew him best, he discovered a nice sense of honor, a strict conscientiousness, strong attachments, and a general good nature. He has been, at different times, honored with offices of trust by his fellow citizens. He possessed deep religious sentiments, which did not exhaust themselves in mere profession; he was the true practical Christianity of the heart and every day life. We shall never forget the earnestness and feeling with which he remarked to us, but a few weeks since, while speaking of the excitement which had prevailed relative to the land in front of his estate, "it is better to suffer wrong, than to do wrong."

But he has suddenly passed from among us. Many families will miss his counsels, and his services, but one has been made desolate. It is not for us to intrude upon the sanctuary of their grief. May God sustain the stricken ones in this hour of their deep affliction. The funeral services were attended on Wednesday afternoon, by a large circle of friends, and also by a delegation from the eastern division of the Medical Society, of which the deceased was a member. His remains were deposited in our own beautiful cemetery.

Our School Committee have addressed a circular to the citizens of Woburn, touching some matters which are of vital interest to our schools. We trust the appeal will be earnestly considered by every parent, and that strenuous effort will be made to remedy the evil of occasional absences from school which now operate so injuriously upon all our schools. The remedy is in the hands of the parents; let them co-operate with the Committee in this matter.

Commissioner Loring has returned the pieces of money sent to him by "thirty women of Woburn," with the assurance that he does not need such a memorial to keep alive his regrets that the unpleasant duty he has been called to discharge should have excited the displeasure of his fair correspondents.

We learn that the most extensive arrangements have been made for a large State Temperance Convention, to be held at Lowell on the evening of the 20th of this month, continuing through the 21st day and evening. It will probably be a monster meeting. The cars from Boston, and nearly all the trains leading into Lowell, will run for half fare. We are informed that the Rev. Henry Ward Beecher has positively engaged to be present as one of the speakers.

CHOLERA CASES IN WOBURN.—On Monday morning last, about five o'clock, Dr. Augustus Plympton was seized with this terrible disease, which terminated fatally about half past ten the same evening. Dr. Cutter who was promptly called pronounced it to be a decided case of Asiatic cholera. Dr. H. Bigelow, of Boston, was also called, and coincided with Dr. Cutter in his view of the case. Dr. Plympton also pronounced his disease to be cholera.

About four o'clock on Tuesday morning, a man named Michael Claffy, of Cummingsville, was similarly attacked, and the disease made so rapid progress, that by eleven o'clock P.M., he was a corpse. Other severe cases of cholera morbus and cholice have occurred. Too great caution cannot be used by our people, and especially in securing medical advice, or using efficient remedies in the earliest stages of the disease. In the absence of better advice, we suggest the following treatment which we have seen

practiced successfully in some cases of cholera, and which a physician informs us is used successfully in India. Wrap the patient in a blanket wrung out of hot water, and administer of equal quantities of brandy, acetate of opium and rhubarb, ten drops after every discharge. The object should be to induce perspiration. We merely suggest this when medical aid cannot be immediately called.

Our little folks are, of course, waiting with great eagerness for "the Bank" to open to-day. Something like \$500 was deposited last Saturday. Save your pennies, little folks, and be sure you have a growing fund in the Woburn Five Cents Savings Bank. Mr. Dow, the Secretary, will be happy to see all his friends this afternoon from 2 to 6 o'clock.

We would advise that our citizens avoid as far as possible all undue excitement relative to the terrible disease which has made its appearance in our midst. The use of extraordinary means of prevention may in itself induce predisposition to the disease. Water has been found to be a far better preventative than brandy, and regularity of habits and judicious diet are the best safeguards.

The attention of our citizens is invited to the notice of the Board of Health, in another column. Their suggestions will of course be attended to.

Engine Cos. Nos. 2 and 3 will have a trial of their machines this afternoon, after which they will partake of a supper, furnished by the Washingtons.

We understand that the new building recently erected by J. G. Flagg, Esq., on Main street, is to be fitted up for a provision store by a gentleman from Boston.

The following is an extract from Gen. Washington's public orders while Commander in Chief of the Army:

The General is sorry to be informed that the foolish and wicked practice of profane swearing and cursing, (a vice here before little known in the American army,) is growing into fashion. He hopes that the officers will by example as well as by influence endeavor to check it, and that both they and the men will reflect that we can have little hope of the blessing of Heaven on our arms if we insult it by our impiety and folly. Added to this is a vice so mean and low, without any temptation that every man of sense and character detests and despises it."

[For the Journal.]

MR. EDITOR:—In the present state of excitement in regard to cholera, it may be well to say a few words in the way of caution. It has always been the fact that where a few cases only might have been expected, that many have been produced by resorting to antidiotics, in most cases composed of spirituous stimulants. It is a well established fact that nearly all the victims of cholera, have been selected from the free users of stimulants in the shape of spirits and tobacco. During the year when this disease raged the most in Boston, the writer resided there, and he well remembers that this was the verdict of all the physicians;—and in Cuba, says Dr. Mussey, where all use tobacco and other stimulants, a larger number of deaths take place from this disease than on any other spot on the globe. The story of the Pilgrim and the Plague, will also well apply here. A Pilgrim met the Plague going to a city, and asked him how many he intended to destroy. The reply was, twenty thousand. On his return, the Pilgrim again met the Plague, and said, "You told me you should only destroy twenty thousand, whereas you have destroyed fifty thousand." "I only killed twenty thousand," as I said, replied the Plague, "fear killed the rest." It may be well to add that care should be taken in regard to diet.

[For the Journal.]

MR. EDITOR:—It was my privilege, with many others, last Sabbath, to listen to a sermon from the Rev. Mr. Edwards, directed particularly to the training of children and youth. This is the second time, as I am informed, that this discourse has been delivered, and I could not help wishing, at the time, that it might be repeated again and again, until all our citizens could hear it. It is impossible in a brief abstract to give an idea of the sermon, and I shall not attempt it, but endeavor to direct attention to a few of the most important points. The responsibility of parents and guardians was fully recognized: they are not only bound to provide for the physical wants of their children, but above all for their mental and moral wants. And this is but a small part of their duty. They are bound to know that their children avail themselves of their advantages. Nor are they excusable in the eyes of God, if their children fall into temptation when away from home. They should know where they are, and what company they keep, and if they have been properly trained at home, the promise will be fulfilled.

"Train up a child in the way he should go, and when he is old he will not depart from it." He showed clearly that we could not escape the effect of sin; that it was the result of a fixed law, that communities as well as individuals must suffer for every transgression however slight.

He spoke particularly of the practice of profanity and vulgarity, so common amongst us. This practice he likened to the ascending vapors from a thousand sources arising in a dense cloud between us and Heaven, ere long to burst in a fearful tempest upon our heads. No one present could deny the force of his reasoning, or get clear of individual responsibility, and I could not help saying to myself, it is indeed true that this large audience believe all this, and yet such evils continue in our midst. When I remembered that the good Oberlin by his individual exertions eleva-

ted a whole district of his country, sunk in the lowest state of degradation, to the very highest position in point of morals and religion, and that here were hundreds that were capable of working as hard as he worked, I could not help hoping that the day would not be far distant when the cloud of danger should be swept from our heaven, and the threatening storm pass away.

R. U. P.

Winchester Department.

SATURDAY, JUNE 17.

MR. EDITOR:—A few weeks since I noticed an article in the Journal from a correspondent at Winchester respecting "Our Parish" and Meetinghouse. I do not know who the writer was, though I may use a Yankee's privilege with regard to him. I propose with your permission, in two or three numbers, to review that article and take up some additional points in connection with the subject matter; but to do justice to the subject, as Job Sass would say, I must begin by the foundation, and to avoid being egotistical I shall follow a precedent. We should have had some time ago a very egotistical sermon but for the precaution of the preacher in using the purer form throughout. It was so frequently used, that it attracted the notice of very many; and a simple minded girl on returning from church wanted to know who the preacher meant by *we*; she thought the man and his wife. Will I will adopt the popular form and use *we* i.e. the citizens. But let us premise one thing more. It is necessary that readers should know that in our goodly town nearly every thing of a public nature, is done by, or through, or for "the people who go to Boston." And the same will apply to our Parish. When our house was burnt there was a feeling of regret on the part of every one for the place (if not the place where our fathers worshipped) at least where we had worshipped. And there was but one feeling expressed at the society meeting that was informally called. And on the part of some, the feeling was expressed that the house which we proposed to build should be exceedingly magnificent. But on this point all could not agree. But all were agreed so far that it should be a commodious and good house. Yet here another point came in. It should be done to please the people who go to Boston. And accordingly at a regularly called Parish meeting a rather fresh importation of that class came forward and joined the Parish, and the same evening some from these were chosen on the committee; and one was chosen on that committee who was not a member of the Parish. In order to carry out the design it was necessary that they should not be restricted in the least in their actions. Hence a motion was made and carried by a small majority that they would build such a house as they saw fit, without being limited as to the amount of money they should expend or consulting the parish as to the kind of house they should build. Some thought it was giving them too much power. But the committee wanted such power and we believe have acted strictly in accordance with them, by consulting nobody but themselves, and making a very large expenditure. Hence the cross your correspondent spoke of in such terms of eulogy. Hence too many other things that we shall speak of hereafter.

A CITIZEN.

Winchester, June 7, 1854.

A VOICE FROM THE PARSONAGE, OR LIFE IN THE MINISTRY; is the name of a book recently issued from the press by Messrs. S. R. Whipple & Co. Boston. We have read this volume with great interest, and regard it as well fitted to do great good in all our parishes. All sides of the subject are here presented. Not only is the life of the Pastor, in his trials and joys delineated, but the case of the parishioner is also described. The author does not blame the parishioner for all the evils which often befall the pastor but justly, in many instances, throw the responsibility on the pastor himself. We regard the volume as well worthy a place in every family, and advise all readers to get a copy and read it.

Stoneham Department.

Edited by Rev. W. C. WHITCOMB, and J. C. CROOKER, Esq.

SATURDAY, JUNE 17.

Reminiscences of Travel—Old Monadnock.

We have just returned from a flying visit to the old Granite State a great State to be born in, and, as Daniel Webster once said, to "emigrate from." After visiting Keene, the handsomest town in N. H., and Marlboro, the place of our birth, which has altered about as much within a few years by the hand of enterprise as any of the villages in the vicinity of Boston, we ascended in company with a friend the Monadnock mountain where we once spent a whole night that we might be at the summit when the sun rose in the morning. To this most beautiful of all mountains, which is getting to be a spot of frequent and fashionable resort, and chiseled up the rocks of which are already a multitude of names, we would like to aid in directing public attention.

This lofty and celebrated mountain is 3718 feet above the level of the sea, and the prospect from the top is most extensive and delightful. Therefrom you behold not only the White Mountains, but a large number of flourishing villages and between 20 and 30 beautiful ponds of water dotting the smiling landscape in all directions. Around the sides of the mountain blueberries are abundant, attracting thither many parties who care more for the fruit than for the sublimity of the scenery. Once when near the summit, amid an atmosphere clear and serene, we noticed thunder, lightning and tempest raging below.

Having formally ascended the mountain from three different ways, to wit, the Marlboro, Jaffrey and Peterboro, we concluded this year for variety's sake, to go up the

Dublin side. After traveling up as far as possible with horse and carriage, we walked about three miles further, when lo! there was outstretched before and around us a scene more grand and magnificent than was displayed on a panorama of human make. The picture, or rather the reality, well-nigh entranced us, and for a time we almost forgot the disgraceful scenes which a few days previous we had been witnessing in New England's metropolis.

BURNS had quite a youthful and quite an intelligent look, yet very sober withal. We watched his countenance long and intently, but not a smile, to our notice, during the two half days we spent in the Court Room played over his features. The slaveholder also looked unhappy, and we should rather be in the slave's place than his. Anthony had able counsel to make the most of the circumstances in his favor, and eloquently to plead his cause, but they could not save him. That maimed hand of his, and that long, wide, deep scar upon his left cheek, made us hate slavery worse than ever. He is a professed Christian, member of a Baptist church in Richmond Virginia, and for four years past has been a preacher of the gospel. Many valuable and suggestive ideas has he gained during his brief sojourn in the North, and we hope that he will live long enough to disseminate the same among his colored brethren at the South.

LIFE INSURANCE.—We would give notice, for the information of our readers, that Samuel Tidd, Esq. of this village has taken an agency for that useful Society the "Berkshire County Mutual Life Insurance Company," of which Ex-Governor Briggs is President. Let those who have never had their lives insured now avail themselves, for the sake of their families if they have any, of the convenient opportunity offered them. "A word to the wise is sufficient."

ACKNOWLEDGMENT. The Pastor of the Congregational Church in Stoneham would take this method to return his most sincere and heartfelt thanks to a Class of young ladies in the Sabbath School for several much-prized books, including Dr. Lyman Beecher's recently published *Miscellaneous and Theological Works*. May the teachings of religious books whether inspired or uninspired, and especially of that "Book of books," the unerring Word of God, make us all "wise unto salvation thro' the faith in our Lord Jesus Christ."

ATLANTIC SAFETY LOAN ASSOCIATION. An interesting lecture in behalf of this Association, by its Sec., A. Cummings, Jr., was delivered in our Town Hall on the evening of the 7th inst. Although not fully decided in our minds as to the advisability and desirability of hiring money and "running in debt" for the sake of holding a title-deed to some mortgaged land, or of putting up a house for one's family, yet we were glad to see so many of our young mechanics present inclined to hear what the lecturer might say, and look into the subject for themselves. By means of these Loan Associations, which are getting to be rather popular in Europe and America, instead of expending large sums every year for mere rent, as so many a poor family does, the money thus spent is transferred into a different channel and goes towards the ultimate possession of the house occupied as one's own property. And this is the chief argument in favor of the Atlantic or any other Association of the kind.

AT 10 o'clock, A. M., on their arrival at the depot in Malden, they were met by Capt. Geo. P. Cox, who welcomed them, in behalf of the citizens, and invited them to partake, at their convenience, of a collation which had been provided. After a short march through portions of Main, Cross, Washington and Salem streets, the company sat down to a bounteous entertainment, in Eaton's Hall.

MIDDLESEX JOURNAL, SATURDAY, JUNE 17, 1854.

the rose. One little hand was carelessly thrown over the white counterpane, the head of the slumberer resting upon the other.

Over the child beat its mother, listening to its soft, regular breathing, and as she there stood, she felt she could never part with one so lovely.

It was a very fair picture, that proud, young mother and her beautiful child! Never had sorrow touched that mother's heart with its cankered hand, or dimmed with its breath the brightness of her happy smile.

A few days have passed, and we will look again upon the child. In the same apartment, upon the same bed, she rests. How very beautiful is the casket without the gem! Sometimes death in childhood is very, very beautiful.

The tiny, dimpled hands are clasped together over a bosom which has ceased to heave. Around the pouting lips, so like twin rose-buds, there lingers a smile, almost dimpling the cheek, now so pale, but lately so rosy. The couch is decked with white rose-buds, twined into garlands with evergreens, fair emblems of the unconscious sleeper. The last rays of the setting sun have taken the place of the moonbeams, and shine through the curtains, and light up, with a sort of halo, the face of the child.

Silently enters the apartment, a proud man, but now sorrow is written upon the many brow. The tearful eyes gaze upon the dead child, and the form of the strong man is bent in agony. The drapery is swept aside, and the mother enters, but how changed! The bloom that mantled on her cheek, but few days since, has passed, and the bitter tears drop fast upon the face of the child which was hers, but now is God's, and she presses kisses upon the little hands, now so cold. She sinks down upon the carpet beside the remains of her darling, and buries her face in the drapery. Now she murmurs something almost inarticulate, only caught by the ear of the partner of her joys and sorrows at her side.

Gently his words fall upon her ear, like melancholy, yet sweet, strains of music, for he also suffers and is the comforter. The murmurings cease, and the sobs grow less frequent, and a prayer arises to the giver of all blessings, a prayer, that they may bow submissively to the will of God.

The voice ceases; strength has been given. For a moment there is silence, then an expression of resignation and holy hope brightens the features of the mother, and in a soft tone she says, "all is not yet gone, my husband! thou still art kept, and may we both have strength given us to think that it is better our child dies thus early, and that, while she is thus pure and holy, she goes before us to that home where we hope to meet her. May it draw our thoughts more heavenward! 'Where our treasure is, there will our hearts be also,' and though our hearts are now crushed and bleeding, yet may we be able to say, 'They will, O Lord, not ours, be done.'"

"True is this child's kiss fell earthly,

Upon our chit's fair b'w,
But'er our pathway, daily,
An angel watches now."

The Time of Death.

In infancy's bright hour,
Ere it has breathed a sigh
Or disappointment or despair—
Is this the time to die?

In childhood's merry glee,
With joy and pleasure nigh,
When everything is bright and fair,
Is this the time to die?

And when in manhood's prime,
With noble thoughts, and high,
With friends, and wealth, and tame around,
Is this the time to die?

In age's sober hour,
When clouded is life's sky,
And nought of joy but memory's left,
Is this the time to die?

Ah yes! in that sweet hour,
When life is just be, un,
Death even's asserts his power,
And says, "thy race is run."

So, too, it is in youth;
Amid the giddy throngs,
We know the hand of death is there;
Youth to the grave belongs.

And in the noon of life,
And when gray age comes on,
This powerful death-angel stern,
Claims all to be his own.

Yet weep that not for those
Who leave in early life;
Nor e'en in manhood, or in age;
They've left a world of strife.

Where endless pleasures are,
Forever will thy dwell,
And they the chorus high of pride,
In joy and love will swell.

Forever will thy dwell,
In the high courts of Heaven;
Think, then, thy friends who're here on earth,
Are only lent, not given.

And soon we may be called
Within the grave to lie;
In childhood, grave or in age,
It is the time to die.

Then let us strive to live,
That when the hour shall come,
We may be ready, glad to go,
And seek our heavenly home.

To The North Star.

Slaves, in escaping from the South to Canada, often lie concealed by day, and travel in the night, being guided by the North Star!

Shine brightly on, thou beauteous, blessed one,
And light the captive toiling to be free!

May thy celestial radiance ever be
A lamp to guide a wandering brother on.

Be thy bright spell of gladness round him thrown,
O blessed star! how many hearts rejoice

In thy benignant beams! Thy silent voice
Shall urges on the bondman to his home,

Where freedom reigns, nor virtue finds a tomb!

Shall quicken thousand more to seek the way

To Britain's happy clime, where slavery's doom

A monarch has sealed! Shine brightly on,

Clouded one, and lead the pilgrim home!

Greenwood, South Reading, June 12, 1854. P. H. S.

A large fire broke out at Worcester on Wednesday, which spread over an extent of four acres, and destroyed property to the amount of \$500,000. The buildings destroyed were principally mechanics' workshops, and from fifteen hundred to two thousand mechanics have been thrown out of employ.

President Pierce and the majority of the Cabinet are said to be in favor of giving \$100,000 to Cuba, and more if necessary. This is a growing country.

Ayes sold fifty acres of land in Wilmington on Thursday for \$10,000. Sixty lots were sold. He sells again next Wednesday.

The State Democratic Convention of New Hampshire met at Concord on Thursday. The Nebraska Bill was endorsed, Gov. Baker was nominated for re-election, and Messrs. Harry Hubbard and John S. Wells were selected as U. S. Senators.

The Associate Judge of the Supreme Court of Wisconsin recently discharged a fugitive on the ground of the unconstitutionality of the Slave Act. The barbarian! they are more enlightened in Boston!

Twenty-three slaves recently took passage on the underground railroad from Grant county, Ky., and made good their escape—Nine from Boone county were retained near Cincinnati. Our southern friends will soon begin to think that this species of property has a sad way of taking to itself legs.

MARRIED.

In this town, 12th inst., by Rev. Mr. Marsters, Mr. John C. Cooper to Miss Rebecca B. Tay.

June 13th, by Rev. Mr. Edwards, Mr. Luther Richardson, of Winchester, to Miss Martha J.age, of Woburn.

DIED.

In this town, June 8th, Adaline D. Fisk, 10 years; and

June 13th, of cholera, Dr. Augustus Plympton, 58.

June 13th, of cholera, Michael Claffy, 55.

June 17th, Emma, youngest child of James L. and Lydia L. F. Foley, 2 yrs. 2 mos. and 15 days.

At St. John's Church, Boston, Mrs. W. J. only child of Sam'l Chon, 1 year and 8 months.

Special Notices.

BOARD OF HEALTH.

Woburn, Selectmen's Room, June 15, 1854.

The occurrence in our midst of several fatal cases of Asiatic Chorea, during the past week, renders it necessary for us—the Board of Health—to advise the citizens to remove from their premises every "cause of offence."

This disease is not contagious, but, like many others, epidemic; it is always preceded for two or three days by diarrhea, and seizes only upon those who by some personal or local circumstances are liable to attack.

Persons should, therefore, be cleaned, and all decaying vegetable matters removed from our dwellings. Persons

and gardens, and farm tools, at

PROBATE NOTICE.

To the Honorable Judge of the Court of Probate, in and of the County of Middlesex, in the Commonwealth of Massachusetts.

THE Petition of MARSHALL M. THOB, of Woburn, citizen of the United States, of Lowell, in said County, a minor, and child of William C. Martin, late of Lowell, in said County, deceased, respectfully represents, that the said ward is the owner of a portion of the real estate of his father, the real estate which William C. Martin, late of Lowell, owned and possessed of the same, being one undivided sixth part of the real estate of William Martin late of Woburn, in said County, deceased, that it will be for the best interest of her minor ward, that she be disposed of, and the proceeds thereof applied to that which may be necessary, for the maintenance of said ward, and the balance, if any, put out and secured to her interest. Wherefore the said Guardian prays that he may be authorized and empowered to sell and convey the same agreeably to the law in such case and provided.

Sixty Ayres sold fifty acres of land in Wilmington on Thursday for \$10,000. Sixty lots were sold. He sells again next Wednesday.

The State Democratic Convention of

New Hampshire met at Concord on Thursday. The Nebraska Bill was endorsed, Gov. Baker

was nominated for re-election, and Messrs. Harry Hubbard and John S. Wells were selected as U. S. Senators.

The Associate Judge of the Supreme Court of Wisconsin recently discharged a fugitive on the ground of the unconstitutionality of the Slave Act. The barbarian! they are more enlightened in Boston!

Twenty-three slaves recently took passage on the underground railroad from Grant county, Ky., and made good their escape—Nine from Boone county were retained near Cincinnati. Our southern friends will soon begin to think that this species of property has a sad way of taking to itself legs.

MARRIED.

In this town, 12th inst., by Rev. Mr. Marsters, Mr.

John C. Cooper to Miss Rebecca B. Tay.

June 13th, by Rev. Mr. Edwards, Mr. Luther Richardson, of Winchester, to Miss Martha J.age, of Woburn.

DIED.

In this town, June 8th, Adaline D. Fisk, 10 years; and

June 13th, of cholera, Dr. Augustus Plympton, 58.

June 13th, Emma, youngest child of James L. and Lydia L. F. Foley, 2 yrs. 2 mos. and 15 days.

At St. John's Church, Boston, Mrs. W. J. only child of Sam'l Chon, 1 year and 8 months.

Special Notices.

BOARD OF HEALTH.

Woburn, Selectmen's Room, June 15, 1854.

The occurrence in our midst of several fatal cases of Asiatic Chorea, during the past week, renders it necessary for us—the Board of Health—to advise the citizens to remove from their premises every "cause of offence."

This disease is not contagious, but, like many others, epidemic; it is always preceded for two or three days by diarrhea, and seizes only upon those who by some personal or local circumstances are liable to attack.

Persons should, therefore, be cleaned, and all decaying

vegetable matters removed from our dwellings. Persons

and gardens, and farm tools, at

PROBATE NOTICE.

To the Honorable Judge of the Court of Probate, in and of the County of Middlesex, in the Commonwealth of Massachusetts.

THE Petition of MARSHALL M. THOB, of Woburn, citizen of the United States, of Lowell, in said County, a minor, and child of William C. Martin, late of Lowell, in said County, deceased, respectfully represents, that the said ward is the owner of a portion of the real estate of his father, the real estate which William C. Martin, late of Lowell, owned and possessed of the same, being one undivided sixth part of the real estate of William Martin late of Woburn, in said County, deceased, that it will be for the best interest of her minor ward, that she be disposed of, and the proceeds thereof applied to that which may be necessary, for the maintenance of said ward, and the balance, if any, put out and secured to her interest. Wherefore the said Guardian prays that he may be authorized and empowered to sell and convey the same agreeably to the law in such case and provided.

Sixty Ayres sold fifty acres of land in Wilmington on Thursday for \$10,000. Sixty lots were sold. He sells again next Wednesday.

The State Democratic Convention of

New Hampshire met at Concord on Thursday. The Nebraska Bill was endorsed, Gov. Baker

was nominated for re-election, and Messrs. Harry Hubbard and John S. Wells were selected as U. S. Senators.

The Associate Judge of the Supreme Court of Wisconsin recently discharged a fugitive on the ground of the unconstitutionality of the Slave Act. The barbarian! they are more enlightened in Boston!

Twenty-three slaves recently took passage on the underground railroad from Grant county, Ky., and made good their escape—Nine from Boone county were retained near Cincinnati. Our southern friends will soon begin to think that this species of property has a sad way of taking to itself legs.

MARRIED.

In this town, 12th inst., by Rev. Mr. Marsters, Mr.

John C. Cooper to Miss Rebecca B. Tay.

June 13th, by Rev. Mr. Edwards, Mr. Luther Richardson, of Winchester, to Miss Martha J.age, of Woburn.

DIED.

In this town, June 8th, Adaline D. Fisk, 10 years; and

June 13th, of cholera, Dr. Augustus Plympton, 58.

June 13th, Emma, youngest child of James L. and Lydia L. F. Foley, 2 yrs. 2 mos. and 15 days.

At St. John's Church, Boston, Mrs. W. J. only child of Sam'l Chon, 1 year and 8 months.

Special Notices.

BOARD OF HEALTH.

Woburn, Selectmen's Room, June 15, 1854.

The occurrence in our midst of several fatal cases of Asiatic Chorea, during the past week, renders it necessary for us—the Board of Health—to advise the citizens to remove from their premises every "cause of offence."

This disease is not contagious, but, like many others, epidemic; it is always preceded for two or three days by diarrhea, and seizes only upon those who by some personal or local circumstances are liable to attack.

Persons should, therefore, be cleaned, and all decaying

vegetable matters removed from our dwellings. Persons

and gardens, and farm tools, at

PROBATE NOTICE.

To the Honorable Judge of the Court of Probate, in and of the County of Middlesex, in the Commonwealth of Massachusetts.

THE Petition of MARSHALL M. THOB, of Woburn, citizen of the United States, of Lowell, in said County, a minor, and child of William C. Martin, late of Lowell, in said County, deceased, respectfully represents, that the said ward is the owner of a portion of the real estate of his father, the real estate which William C. Martin, late of Lowell, owned and possessed of the same, being one undivided sixth part of the real estate of William Martin late of Woburn, in said County, deceased, that it will be for the best interest of her minor ward, that she be disposed of, and the proceeds thereof applied to that which may be necessary, for the maintenance of said ward, and the balance, if any, put out and secured to her interest. Wherefore the said Guardian prays that he may be authorized and empowered to sell and convey the same agreeably to the law in such case and provided.

Sixty Ayres sold fifty acres of land in Wilmington on Thursday for \$10,000. Sixty lots were sold. He sells again next Wednesday.

The State Democratic Convention of

New Hampshire met at Concord on Thursday. The Nebraska Bill was endorsed, Gov. Baker

was nominated for re-election, and Messrs. Harry Hubbard and John S. Wells were selected as U. S. Senators.

The Associate Judge of the

MIDDLESEX JOURNAL, SATURDAY, JUNE 24, 1854.

Middlesex Journal.

WOBURN, SATURDAY, JUNE 24, 1854.

AGENTS.

General Agent—Mr. Benj. H. Kimball, Woburn.
North Woburn—Messrs. Nichols, Winn & Co.
Winchester—Dr. David Youngman.
Stoneham—Mr. E. T. Whittier.
Reading—Mr. Thos. Richardson.
South Reading—Dr. Wm. H. Willis.

HOW TO BUILD UP A PLACE.

As a citizen of Woburn there is nothing which we desire more ardently than the prosperity of our goodly town. Under this head we class its increase in population and wealth, the enlargement of its manufactures and trade, the possession of ample educational facilities, good society, and all the blessings of social life. There are some natural advantages which Woburn possesses, which, rightly improved, are well calculated to secure an enlarged and permanent prosperity. We allude to our unoccupied lands, eligible and delightful locations for building purposes, as well as ample room for extensive manufactures.

We are aware that there exists in the minds of some a vulgar prejudice against the increase of mechanical operations, on the ground that it will injure real estate, and keep out those of ample means who seek retirement from the smoke and clamor of the city. We believe this prejudice to be most mistaken, first, because the supposed opposition does not exist; and mainly, because the true prosperity of a place must depend upon its internal resources.

It should not be our first ambition to make Woburn a mere sleeping apartment, but a complete establishment, with all the facilities for the production of permanent and increasing wealth. Upon our mechanics and manufacturing operations must depend, mainly, our prosperity, and every facility should be given for extending such operations and for building up in our midst a permanent and increasing trade.

To this end, holders of real estate should offer liberal inducements to those who wish to establish manufactures. The whole question of our real estate interest is one of vital importance to our permanent growth. If land is held at fictitious prices, no inducement is offered to purchasers and those who would build up are compelled to seek more favorable locations. The matter of taxation, also, is important, since if improved lands are made to pay a much higher per cent, than unimproved ones, the temptation to "hold back" lands is increased. High taxes, though by no means incompatible with a high state of prosperity, yet in the long run operate most depressing upon the local interests of every community.

But supposing these fundamental advantages to be possessed, it is necessary that there should be ready communication with a market, and every facility for obtaining at a cheap rate the necessities of life. It is to be remembered that we are not now speaking of a new country, where markets are to be made, and where the facilities of which we speak must be the slow growth of time. The towns of Massachusetts, especially in the vicinity of Boston, are in hot competition with each other, touching this very matter. Frequent, easy and cheap communication with the city is a most important element of success. Witness the efforts made to secure the freedom of Cambridge and Charlestown bridges; also, the advantages derived from the numerous lines of railroad leading to Boston. A low tariff of fares both for freight and passengers is absolutely essential to the increasing prosperity of a place.

Among other internal advantages necessary, may be mentioned good schools, which shall furnish educational facilities for children—good stores, especially good meat and vegetable markets—good streets—good air and good water—securing health convenience and comfort to the citizens. An important item is good society, and those democratic, healthy social relations, which secure the blessings of good neighborhood and the pleasures of social life. The religious advantages possessed by any community form an unimportant feature of the many inducements necessary to secure permanent prosperity. Lastly, but not least, a local newspaper, such as the Journal is designed to be, which shall have a watchful eye upon all local interests, is a most invaluable aid in building up a solid and enduring prosperity.

These advantages Woburn possesses—some of them in a high degree. Our natural advantages are inferior to none of those of our competitors; our acquired advantages, and consequently our continued prosperity, will be what our public spirit, liberal policy, and earnest effort shall make them. Let each citizen feel that he owes something to the community in which he lives, and secure his personal advantage, by seeking the general good.

THE PROSPECT.—The Ohio State Journal says that the prospect of the wheat harvest was never better than it now is. Ohio will this year raise grain enough for four States as large as itself. This will be good news for the eastern States. We have for sometime been living on the borders of a famine, and twelve dollars and a half a barrel for flour is enough to give a poor man—the blues.

WE invite all who have not a daguerreotype of their children or friends to call at Talbot & Mosher's Saloon near the Common, and we will guarantee they will get a good picture as they can get in Boston or any where else. Every parent should have a daguerreotype of their children, and children of their parents. How often we hear it said, by those who have lost friends, if "I had a daguerreotype of —, I would give fifty dollars." Now is the time to have one when you can get it for one fiftieth part of that sum. Call soon, or you will lose the opportunity, as they stop but a few days.

SINGING IN OUR SCHOOLS.—We are gratified to be able to state that an effort has been made by the School Committee to introduce Singing into all our schools. As the appropriations for the year have been already made, the expense of instruction in this department must be defrayed by private subscription for the remainder of the present year. We trust no parent will for a moment hesitate to aid in making up the requisite amount. We understand that instruction is to be given in the Grammar Schools by Mr. Ephraim Cutler, a gentleman whose efforts in this department of instruction have already excited much interest in the minds of our young people.

We believe that Singing should be taught in all our schools as much as Reading, Geography, or Grammar. Few are aware how valuable an auxiliary is instruction in singing to the mental and moral improvement of our schools. In schools, in other places, where singing is taught, it has been found that the pupils read more correctly, with greater distinctness of enunciation and true inflection, than before. In schools, where some of the children sing and others do not, the improvement of the former over the latter is very perceptible. Add to this the influence of the exercise upon the moral feelings of the children—an influence which we believe to be far greater than is usually admitted—and we have a most cogent reason why Singing should be practised in all our Schools.

We believe it is the universal experience of teachers that the interest of the scholars is excited by this exercise, and that it has a beneficial influence not only in stimulating the mind to exertion, and in promoting order in the school, but also in securing regularity of attendance. To its advantages as a means of health we need not allude. It is most desirable to cultivate the love and practice of music in the community, and in no more effectual way can this be done than by its introduction into our Schools.

CELEBRATION OF THE FOURTH.—We are happy to learn that arrangements are being made for a fitting and pleasant celebration of the anniversary of Independence in Woburn. It is proposed that the children of all our schools unite in a Floral Procession, with a collation and speeches on the Common, and singing by the children. The idea is a capital one, and we hope will be carried out to the letter. It is also proposed to introduce into the programme representations of a "Continental Soldier," the "Goddess of Liberty," "Ike, and Mrs. Partington," and other original characters calculated to give uniqueness and interest to the occasion. With the aid and co-operation of parents this plan may be easily carried out, and the day may be made useful to our young people and pleasant to all our citizens.

We learn, also, that some \$200 has been collected for a display of fireworks on the Common in the evening. The bells are to be rung, the customary salutes fired, and other demonstrations made. We suggest that our firemen, with their tubs, be invited to unite in the procession. The "Phalanx" will, of course, do the escort.

CONNECTION, ETC.—We regret that in the confusion and hurry of putting our paper to press, at a late hour, last week, several typographical mistakes found their way into our columns. Among others, was the grave mistake of substituting the name of Lowell for that of Jewell, in the card of our much esteemed friends, the Pastors of the Universalist Society in Stoneham, and his excellent lady. The blunder was of such a nature as would naturally escape the eye of a proof reader who was not familiar with the facts and the parties.

We beg our correspondents to consider the importance of writing proper names, especially of persons, with distinctness and care. We are often compelled to guess at the meaning of a name, for want of better authority.

RENTS IN BOSTON.—Some of the city papers say that rents are coming down. Landlords are beginning to learn that it is poor policy to drive every body out of town. Some of the towns in the vicinity of Boston would do well to take the hint. It is poor policy to prejudice the growing interests of a pleasant and desirable town, by a tax upon tenants sufficient to frighten the most ardent admirer of suburban scenery out of his wits. Woburn needs small tenements, which may be let at reasonable rates, and which would operate as a strong inducement for immigration into our midst. Who will do something towards meeting this want?

KNOW NOTHINGS.—The Middlesex Freeman of last week contains a long and caustic article on the subject of this mysterious organization, which appears to be making such a shaking among the dry bones of the old political parties. The Freeman says, "it is useless to disguise the fact that there is an increasing dislike being manifested, in this country, to foreigners." We beg leave to amend this statement a little. There is an increasing dislike to the course pursued by the old parties in bargaining for foreign votes. Our people are not yet quite prepared for the change which has been proposed in our form of government, to submit to priestly dictation and to establish the inquisition. The Freeman seems to be quite resigned at the terrible prospect of the Know Nothing success; it says, "The most we can do is to submit, with quiet resignation, to all the dispensations of Providence, and the votes of the Know Nothings."

JUDGE SMITH OF WISCONSIN, who has just decided the Fugitive Slave Law to be unconstitutional, is a leading Democrat. His decision will be hailed with joy by all the friends of freedom and State rights throughout the country.

LINES
Suggested by the death of LENA, youngest child of James L. and Luther T. Fowle.

BY MRS. L. F. C.

Thou weepest for thy loved one dead; and well thy tears may flow!
And I a stranger am to thee, but am not such to woe; Then let me blend my tears with thine, for that sweet bid thus torn

So freely from thy fond embrace, in life's fair summer morn.

Jesus, our blest Redeemer, wept over the loved of earth; Yet had He power to raise the dead to a celestial birth; So now He feels the grief that rends thy loving heart in twain—

Fond Mother! lift thy tearful eye; thy babe shall live again!

Safe in the bosom of its God, 'tis lost, but gone before, Escaped from sorrow and from sin, O! wish it back no more!

And when thy work on earth is done, thy sins through Christ forgiven,

Thy child—a spirit bright—shall meet and welcome thee to Heaven!

STATE TEMPERANCE CONVENTION.

LOWELL, June 20—21.

The Convention was temporarily organized on Tuesday evening, Sewall G. Mack, Esq., Mayor of Lowell, in the chair; and addresses were made by Rev. A. A. Miner, of Boston, and Rev. Dr. Cleveland, of Northampton. Huntington Hall was well filled, mainly by men and women of Lowell. The speeches were very effective, being about equally proportionate between temperance and anti-slavery.

On Wednesday morning at 9 o'clock, the Convention was called to order by B. W. Williams, of Boston. The Committee on Permanent Organization, which had been appointed in the school, but also in securing regularity of attendance. To its advantages as a means of health we need not allude. It is most desirable to cultivate the love and practice of music in the community, and in no more effectual way can this be done than by its introduction into our Schools.

We believe it is the universal experience of teachers that the interest of the scholars is excited by this exercise, and that it has a beneficial influence not only in stimulating the mind to exertion, and in promoting order in the school, but also in securing regularity of attendance. To its advantages as a means of health we need not allude. It is most desirable to cultivate the love and practice of music in the community, and in no more effectual way can this be done than by its introduction into our Schools.

A series of resolutions were adopted relative to the further enforcement of the law in our large towns and cities, &c. The Convention was a spirited and effective one and largely attended.

A hail storm of considerable violence was experienced at Pepperell, and other towns in the vicinity, last week. It is said the hail did considerable damage. On Thursday night, a terrific thunder storm was experienced at Cambridge, several buildings being struck and much damage done. During the thunder storm on Monday last, we are informed, hail fell in the southern part of Burlington, many of the stones being of the size of a large walnut. A hail storm in New York recently did considerable damage to the crops.

NEW MUSIC.

Received of Oliver Ditson, 115 Washington St., "Fannie Wraye," song and chorus, music by J. G. Calton, poetry by E. M. Spencer. Also, "Dancing Zephyr Polka," Redowa, composed by John S. Wright. "Nebraska Minuet," composed by J. Falkenstein. Also, the "Crazy Polka," a fancy waltz, composed for the piano forte.

PUBLICATIONS RECEIVED.

GODFREY'S LADY'S BOOK for July is received. This number contains several beautiful plates which are alone well worth the price of the Magazine. The reading matter, is as usual, very interesting.

PETERSON'S LADIES NATIONAL MAGAZINE for July is quite a treat; every lady should have a copy of it.

THE LADIES CHRISTIAN ANNUAL for July is before us. This is a beautiful Magazine only one dollar per year. Every family should take it.

YEAR AFTER MARRIAGE, by T. S. Arthur. This is one of the best of Arthur's admirable stories, in cheap form at 25 cents per copy.

GLEASON'S PICTORIAL for this week is more than usually interesting; it contains several beautiful illustrations, and the reading matter is excellent.

THE BOSTON POST says, The "prohibitory liquor law" passed the Connecticut House of Representatives on Thursday by a vote of 141 to 69. It goes beyond all other similar measures, including as it does all wines, cider, porter, ale and lager beer. All amendments were rejected, among others one for the appointment of three tasters in each town to test the quality of the liquors!

The Salem Mercury adds, "It is fortunate that this last amendment was rejected, for the applications for the office would have been inconveniently numerous, undoubtedly."

HON. CHARLES SUMNER, N. P. BANKS, JOHN Z. GOODRICH, of Massachusetts, and the Hon. J. MEACHAM of Vermont, have our thanks for Public Documents.

A call for a grand Convention of all parties, to oppose the nefarious designs of the Southern Propagandists is issued in Ohio and Vermont, the conventions to assemble on the 13th of July, the anniversary of the ordinance of '87. Where is Massachusetts?

IT'S OF NO CONSEQUENCE.—The Washington correspondent of the New York Express writes—"The best informed Whigs of North Carolina are of the opinion that Mr. Badger will lose his elect in the Senate by the very course he adopted to secure it, viz: his speech in favor of the Nebraska bill. The passage of that bill has destroyed the Whig party of the South, and consequently the Whigs of North Carolina have now no particular object to gain in carrying the Legislature. It is of no consequence to them whether Mr. Badger or Mr. Clingman be elected to the Senate."

Reading Department.

Edited by Revs. WHITING & BEECHER.

SATURDAY, JUNE 24.

A Freeman's Convention.

In response to a call issued by the clergy and some of the leading citizens of North Reading; a convention assembled in the meeting-house of the First Parish, North Reading, on Thursday, June 15th, to form and give a public expression on the subject of Slavery.

The convention was organized by the choice of Dea. Addison Flint, President, Rev. A. C. Bronson, Secretary, Rev. Lyman Whiting offered prayer. The following resolutions were introduced for discussion.

WHEREAS, The ceaseless aggressions of the Slave Power in this country, have reached an alarming stage in the recent action of Congress, and threaten the utter overthrow of civil freedom; and this mainly through the treacherous subversiveness of the Senators and Representatives of the Free State;

Resolved, That we are ready to abandon all other party issues and objects, for the sake of protecting the interests of freedom.

Resolved, That we will not cease to labor for the unconditional repeal of the Fugitive Slave Act of 1850; and for the distinct prohibition of Slavery in Nebraska and Kansas; and for the establishment, by Congress, of freedom in all United States Territory.

Resolved, That a committee of three be appointed to circulate in North Reading and vicinity, immediately and transmit to Congress, Petitions for the objects named in the second resolution.

After an interesting discussion and remarks by Rev. Messrs. Whitcomb of Stoneham, Condit, of Lynnfield, Hull and Phillips, of South Reading, and Fuller and Whiting, of Reading, Jones and Parmenter, of North Reading, and Messrs. Jenkins, of Andover, and McIntire of Reading; the resolutions were unanimously adopted by the meeting.

It is hoped that our sister towns will imitate the example we have placed before them and unite in a systematic and persevering effort to break away from the shackles which the Slave Power is seeking to rivet upon Northern Freemen.

ADISON FLINT, Pres't.

A. C. BRONSON, Sec'y.

North Reading, June 17th 1854.

THE CHOLERA.

It is beyond doubt that two or three cases of malignant cholera have occurred in this town. It being so, every family and every person is more or less in personal danger.—There should be a corresponding special carefulness on our part. A few suggestions may be of use:

1. Get a physician instantly upon the attack. The disease must be set on as we should attack a den of robbers. It is not a sickness to be tampered with.

2. Be particularly careful as to personal cleanliness. A foul skin is as a seed-field for the disease.

3. Put all decaying vegetables, and whatever can give out a stench, underground or into ashes.

4. Keep a regular and simple diet; take care for the least excess.

5. Let alcohol and dram-drinking be shunned as a fatal poison. Cholera hunts for the rum-drinker as a crow does for corn.

6. Keep a composed, quiet mind. Panic only unbars the door and gives a speedy entrance to the sickness. A man's worldly affairs had better be arranged, so he at least can feel at ease, and it is injustice to family to risk their future comfort by any neglect at such a time.

To warn men against the quack nostrums which will soon abound, is useless. Any man of sense knows that they generally are mere money-getting speculations on human life. He that uses them is about sure to "come to a fatal issue under them at least."

Died in Reading Sunday, 11th inst., Mrs. SARAH O. BARNES, aged 66, and on Tuesday, 13th inst., in the same house, her son-in-law, Col. JOHN STEVENS, aged 46 years.—both these deaths are ascribed to cholera by our physicians. In the case of both the sickness lasted less than twenty-four hours, and passed through the stages generally described as cholera. Mrs. Barnes had been long infirm, and often had suffered severe attacks from spasmodic colic. Her decease seemed not at all likely to result from any attack of her old complaint.

Mr. Stevens has been a working man of not very regular habits.

These sudden visitations should put our citizens to a serious inquiry for preventives and securities against the disease, as well as for preparation for its stroke.

Mrs. Barnes was a woman of rare worth, and deserves a record of her excellence.

W.

Stoneham Department,

Edited by REV. WM. C. WHITCOMB, and J.

CROOKER, ESQ.

SATURDAY, JUNE 24.

A Variety of "New's."

OUR NEW PHYSICIAN. Another doctor, Wm. H. Heath, M. D., who we think will give excellent satisfaction in the "healing art," has located himself among us, to take the place of Dr. Dorr, recently removed to Medford. Though young he has already had considerable experience and success as a practicing physician in Boston, Portland and other places, and brings along with him the best of testimonials. Boarding place, A. W. Bryant's; office over Darius Steven's Store. Dr. Heath is a graduate from the Mass. Medical College; and among his references are Profs. Holmes and Chalmers, and Drs. Moore and Ware.

